THE

Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For FEBRUARY, 1809.

The Second Number.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

5. & 6. *Two whole-length Figures of* LONDON FASHIONS *for the Month.*
7. WEDGWOOD'S ROOMS, *St. James's Square.*
8. *Two* POINTERS, *by Howitt.*
9. PATENT LANDAU.
10. ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, *with real Patterns of British Manufacture.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Communications of some of our most valued Corrsepondents, have been unavoidably postponed till the ensuing Month, because we were unwilling to abridge what we had not room to print.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of The Man of Fashion *and* The Seducer. *The limits we have prescribed to the Poetical Department, oblige us to delay some very elegant Trifles, of which we take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt; they shall appear in our future Numbers.*

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———— The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE USEFUL AND POLITE ARTS.

(Continued from page 14.)

ROGER BACON was excommunicated by the Pope, and imprisoned ten years, for supposed dealings with the devil. He was celebrated for many ingenious inventions and discoveries in chemistry and mechanics; among others, are mentioned the *camera obscura*, the *telescope*, and *gunpowder*. His works display astonishing sagacity and exactness, and, considering the age in which he lived*, are composed with no small degree of elegance as well as conciseness; some of them, however, bearing the characters of the times, are mystical and obscure.

In the year 1235, lived *Raymond Lully*, born at Barcelona. He wrote on strong waters and metals: his last will, one of the most celebrated of his writings, is remarkable for obscurity.

About 1240, lived *Arnoldus de Villa Nova*, a native of Languedoc in France. In his works we find a clear account of the mineral acids, and he has united to his chemical skill a considerable share of knowledge in medicine: his writings are, however, obscured by all the bombast of alchemical folly.

About the end of the fourteenth century, *Basil Valentine*, a German

* He was born in the county of Somerset, in the year 1214, and died in 1294.

Benedictine monk, arduously applied himself to chemistry and medicine. He discovered many of the best antimonial medicines; and it must be confessed, that in his celebrated treatise on antimony, we find a variety of preparations which have been since announced to the world as new discoveries.

In the beginning of the sixteenth century, arose *Paracelsus*, one of the most extraordinary men that ever existed. He was born in 1493, near Zurich in Switzerland: of a bold and enterprizing spirit, he totally despised the common rules of conduct by which men are usually guided in civilized society. This impetuous man, who, in ostentation, mystery, and palpable falshood, exceeded all preceding alchemists, was supposed to have an evil spirit confined in the pommel of his sword. After having raised his reputation to a great height, he was appointed by the magistrates of Bazil, to give a course of lectures in that city, and thus he became the first public professor of chemistry in Europe: but his restless spirit did not permit him to remain long in this situation. He soon quarrelled with the magistrates from whom he had received his appointment, and left the city. Despising the most salutary principles of the art of healing, after having, by the liberal use of opium and mercury, been successful in the treatment of several serious maladies, he assumed the merit of having discovered the universal medicine, and deceived his followers with the hope of being immortal. But while he made such flattering promises, his own fate was a sad proof of the presumptuous absurdity of his pretensions: for, after an almost uninterrupted course of extravagancies, having wandered a great part of his life from place to place, his premature death, which happened 1541, exposed his vanity and blasted all their hopes: he died at an inn in Saltzbourg, in the 48th year of his age. This man closed the list of the distinguished alchemists, and his death completed the disgrace of the universal medicine. The character of Paracelsus is universally known: he stole many opinions and even facts from others; his arrogance was insupportable, his inflated pretensions ridiculous, and his whole life a continued tissue of absurdity, extravagance, and vice: at the same time it must be acknowledged, that his talents were great, and his labours not entirely useless; by carrying his speculations concerning the philosopher's stone to the utmost verge of folly, he contributed more than any other to the disgrace and banishment of alchemical pretensions.

It would surpass the limits of our present enquiry, to pursue the detail of chemical science at this period to any considerable length. A great number of medical practitioners, in the course of the sixteenth century, adopted and propagated the principles of Paracelsus. Among the most distinguished of these, was *Van Helmont*, a man of considerable genius, who was born 1577.

It may be readily conjectured, that owing to the great variety of experiments which were performed by the alchemists, many valuable discoveries must have been made. The alchemists actually collected a rich store of facts, and if they did not succeed in drawing gold from

their furnaces, they produced those materials upon which the true doctrine of this science was *afterwards* erected; for *as yet* it did not exist. Many of the followers of Paracelsus were greatly devoted to the study of chemistry; but the absurd, ridiculous, and unprincipled conduct of their master, tended materially to bring the views and speculations of the alchemists into deserved and general disrepute.

At the end of the seventeenth century, chemistry began to assume a scientific form. The scattered facts which the alchemists had discovered, were collected, arranged, and reduced to principles, so that the knowledge of them might be applied to useful purposes. The task was accomplished by *Becher*. This man collected all the discoveries which were noticed before him, and pointed out many important objects to which the researches of chemists ought to be directed. It was the first dawn of *chemical science*; and the publication of his *Physica Subterranea*, in the year 1669, forms a very important æra in the history of chemical philosophy.

At this period chemistry escaped for ever from the toils of alchemy, and the rudiments of the science which we find it at present were developed. Becher distinguished himself so highly by his chemical knowledge, that the names of all former theorists seem to be forgotten: after having laid the foundation of the famous system of phlogiston, he died in the year 1682.

The facts which had been accumulated by the labours of the alchemists, and to which Becher had given a systematic form, were soon after methodized and extended by his pupil *Stahl*. Indeed, this man simplified and improved the doctrines of his master so much, that he made it almost wholly his own; and hence it has been known ever since by the name of the *Stahlean Theory*.

He was the first who had a clear notion of chemical union, and gives many instances of complicated chemical processes absolutely scientific. His writings have made him immortal, and place him among the first characters of the age in which he lived. His theory was universally received by chemists, and continued to flourish for more than half a century. He died 1734. Since this period, chemistry has been cultivated with still greater success. Men of eminence have appeared every where, and discoveries been multiplied, which have led to important events.

Towards the middle of the eighteenth century this study became general, and even fashionable, particularly in France and Germany. The names of *Beaume*, *Rouelle*, *Margraaf*, *Scheele*, *Berquos*, &c. will long remain, distinguished in the annals of chemical science.

The spirit of enquiry which these philosophers had excited, appears to have summoned into action the faculties of the most learned men in Europe; and from this time the progress of chemistry was rapid and brilliant, facts and discoveries were daily multiplied, and a spirit of enthusiasm for the study burst forth, and was diffused far and wide. Several of the invisible agents which are of so much importance in the economy of nature, were discovered. In the

year 1771, Dr. *Priestley*, who had been employed in chemical pursuits, detected various aerial fluids totally unknown before. Dr. *Black* traced the laws of latent heat, and discovered the carbonic acid. The science of electricity was as it were created, and thunder was drawn from the clouds; in short, the properties of the atmosphere were examined with accuracy and ascertained.

In the year 1781, Mr. *Cavendish* proved that water is not a simple element, but is composed of the bases of two gases.

All these new discoveries embarrassed the votaries of the doctrine of Stahl, and the conclusions to which they led, were of such a nature as to contradict many of the acknowledged laws of the science. A crowd of new and extraordinary chemical facts succeeded each other with astonishing rapidity; academical memoirs and periodical publications were scarcely sufficient to publish all the new discoveries that were made. The chemical laws of nature were submitted to the test of weight, measure, and vision. The totality of the experiments of different kinds, and instituted for various purposes, laid before the public by individuals at that time, forms a mass of immense extent, and presents one of the most prominent features of the age: the science of chemistry engaged general attention; and yet, whilst it became enriched with such great and important facts, its theory proceeded but slowly. It even appeared to acquire a retrograde motion, or to lose ground, and become embarrassed among these immense acquisitions. Every chemist had his own theory; for many of the new facts proved hostile to the acknowledged doctrines of the science; and the conclusions to which they led, were of such a nature as to puzzle and contradict the most important chemical laws: there was, therefore, neither system nor connection between the chemical facts, the multiplicity of which actually overwhelmed its theory. A man of an extraordinary mind was wanting, who might profit by this state of uncertainty and indecision, to arrest the vacillations of this science. A revolution was prepared in every quarter, but no one had yet felt bold enough to regulate its motion: it was therefore requisite to proceed one step further, that the imperfect system of chemistry then prevailing might be exploded for ever. This was effected by the genius of a foreign chemist, whose name was *Lavoisier*; a man endued with the most profound talents for science: enabled by means of his own princely fortune, and the liberal bounty of the French government, he instituted a series of ingenious experiments, the results of which proved to demonstration, that the theory of phlogiston was founded in error. His experiments were repeated by all the philosophers of Europe; his reasonings and inferences were attacked by the defenders of the phlogistic theory: a kind of chemical war was thus kindled in the republic of letters, which was carried on with great violence and animosity; and posterity will view with regret, men of undoubted genius at times divesting themselves of the armour of truth and candour, and endeavouring to stab their adverse fellow-la-

bourers with weapons dipped in the poison of calumny and falshood. But in another point of view the contest has been productive of effects, by which science has been materially benefited; it has occasioned a still greater accumulation of facts, a rigid examination of theories and opinions, and has given that tone and vigour to the cultivators of chemistry, which have ultimately elicited the most sublime and unlooked-for truths.

The principles of Lavoisier have triumphed, and are now taught in all the chemical schools of Europe; his opponents have become his disciples; and, in fact, a single man erected the present system. A revolution so great and fortunate for the progress of the human mind, demands the respect and admiration of the present, and will surely obtain that of future ages. Lavoisier deserved an altar in the temple of science; but the French revolution shortened the bright career of this philosopher: Lavoisier perished, in the reign of the monster Robespierre, under the axe of the guillotine. The historians of this science will consecrate his name to posterity.

Such has been the rise and progress of chemistry. The barbarous, unmeaning, and arbitrary language of the old chemists, which rendered the science extremely difficult to be acquired or understood, has given way to a more scientific phrasiology. The French chemists have furnished a rational nomenclature of the science, so constructed that every word and every combination has an appropriate meaning, and is intended to express the nature and composition of the substances which are represented. It is to this improvement in its language, that we are to ascribe the facility and precision with which the knowledge of chemistry can be communicated, and which has undoubtedly contributed greatly to its general diffusion and cultivation: and if there be any ground for hope as to its future progress, from distinguished talents, ardent zeal, and unceasing industry, those who are now engaged in the study of this science, give fair promise of a rich harvest. The late discoveries of Mr. Davy as to the metalleration of the earth and alcalies, and which is undoubtedly the most important discovery made in modern chemistry, give reason to believe, that this science will soon acquire a still more dignified and more honourable situation. Chemistry, in its present state, is no longer confined to the laboratory of the arts; it has extended its investigations to the sublimest heights of physical enquiries, and pursues a path formerly regarded as at best mysterious, if not impenetrable. From the *useful* we proceed to

THE FINE ARTS.

A love of the ornamental and imitative arts is so interwoven with the moral existence of man, that scarcely any part of the world but is more or less cheered by their genial influence, and scarcely a page of history but is enlightened by their rays. It is ART in every country which gladdens, ennobles, and sustains intellectual exertion. It is ART which speaks of man to future ages, and proudly proclaims, "It is here he has existed; it is here the benevolent affections have been cul-

tivated; and pleasure has gone hand in hand with philosophy."

Prompted by an amiable sentiment of gratitude towards the past benefactors of the human race, we indulge with pleasing anxiety in such enquiries as tend to develope the sources of the advantages that we enjoy; and as we hope to live ourselves in the memory of the good, we willingly grant the sublunary immortality that mortals can bestow to the discoverers and inventors of those arts and sciences, to which we are indebted for the comforts and the innocent luxuries of life.

Which then (we may laudably enquire) was the first-born of the imitative arts? and what country had the honour of giving birth to these chaste and charming sisters? Did they travel from India to Egypt? or, vice versa, from Egypt to the peninsula of Hindostan? or from the plains of Shinaar to both? These are questions upon which much learned ingenuity has been expended; not fruitlessly, for many useful discoveries and much pleasure has attended the research; but, perhaps, too generally by mere men of letters, and without sufficient advertence to the works of genius and of persevering industry, which those distant ages and countries have transmitted to modern observation. If critical historians have not looked too much at the records of antiquity, they may possibly have looked too little at the means of recording; and hence battles and massacres may have stained some pages on which science and art might have shed a fairer renown, and a lustre more worthy of perpetuity, if not more brilliant.

In prosecuting the enquiries which we have sketched out, frequent reference will be had to such of the existing remains of the arts of antiquity as may now be accessible to our view; but much will still be involved in obscurity, for much is unfortunately lost of the early arts, which the historians of Rome and of the middle ages might have examined; and much more will be dimly seen by the glimmerings of fables and analogy: yet some interesting truths will doubtless arise to view, with which the less learned part of our readers may be pleased to be made acquainted.

Indigenous to every soil, the imitative arts have expanded with superior vigour in the more genial climates, with the expanding faculties of man. We are not to suppose that the several modes of art migrated, like man himself (according to the Mosaic accounts), from country to country. The imperishable nature of the substances on which some of them were anciently exercised, concurs with the testimony of history, the discordant pretensions of the great nations of antiquity, and the observations of modern discoverers, to persuade us that more nations than one may justly claim the honour of having invented the arts of MODELLING, ENGRAVING, SCULPTURE, and PAINTING. The first of these, as we shall shew, was practised in ASSYRIA many centuries before it was *invented* in GREECE; and perhaps ASSYRIA, HINDOSTAN, and EGYPT, may with equal justice assert their claims to the spontaneous production of *engraving* and *sculpture*; and CHINA may contend with them all for the palm of early *painting*.

The human mind, under similar

circumstances, will be impelled to similar pursuits. If in the new world (whose parts are remote from each other, separated by dangerous seas, and without means of intercourse with each other, or with the continents of Europe or Asia), carved and engraved canoes and war implements, were found at the Friendly and Society Islands, picture-writing at Mexico, and sculptured idols both at New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands, there is little reason to doubt the double invention of plastic art in the world of antiquity; and the poetical and interesting story which Pliny and Athenagoras agree in telling of the Corinthian maid, the daughter of Dibutades, may be believed, even though it should appear from history and indisputable facts, that modelling and engraving, and perhaps sculpture in relievo, were practised in the more eastern countries for ages before, and while the Greeks were yet in a state of barbarism.

Even the scriptural accounts of imitative art, though of very remote antiquity, do not carry us back to the *origin* of either modelling, engraving, sculpture, embroidery, or painting. That the latter art is of subsequent invention to the former, appears highly probable both from the testimony and the silence of Moses and of Homer. The decalogue, which forbad the Hebrews to worship graven images, says nothing of the far more fascinating art (to the senses of the multitude) of painting—so much more likely had it existed, to have seduced them from the worship of the true, but unseen God; and in the term *idolatry*, so often repeated in holy writ, as well as in the reproach of Laban, we trace the existence, though not the invention of the ART of the MODELLER: while, from the 18th chapter of Genesis, we learn that signets (or engraved seal-rings) were so common, as to be worn by the sons of Jacob, even before they were driven by famine into the land of Egypt: where again, as we learn from the 41st chapter of the same book, "Pharaoh took his ring from off his hand, and put it on the hand of Joseph."

When Laban pursues, and overtakes Jacob, he reproachfully says to him, "Wherefore hast thou stolen away my gods?—Now Rachel had taken the *images* and put them in the camel's furniture."

From this passage it appears, that the worship of the *teraphim, lares, penates*, or household gods of antiquity, as well as the knowledge and practice of modelling, may be traced up to an æra which preceded the birth of Moses by several ages. Cedrenus further asserts, that Abraham burnt the idols of Terah his father; and that Serug, the progenitor of Abraham, and the sixth in descent from Shem (the son of Noah), as well as Terah, was a modeller of images.

It is therefore probable that the same plastic material of which the Babylonian bricks were moulded, and with which, according to the Pentateuch, Babel was built, first invited the hand, and called forth the ingenuity of the modeller; and if we might safely rely on the authority of Cedrenus for the fact, that the Assyrian ancestors of Abraham were fabricators of idols, we might listen with less surprise to the occasional backslidings and

apostasy of the Jews, and that proneness to idolize the gods of their Chaldean progenitors, which called forth the repeated censure and severe prohibition of their legislator, and which is subsequently lamented by their prophets.

(To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPOSITORY, &c.

SIR,—THE information requested by CRITO, in your last number, as to an expression in the first Pythian ode of Pindar, translated by Mr. West, and imitated by Mr. Grey, was given some years since by Mr. Price, in his Essay on the Picturesque; but previous to availing myself of his observations, I shall notice that the verses alluded to by your correspondent, are in decade ii. of the *first Pythian Ode* by Mr. West, and in *the Progress of Poesy* by Mr. Grey, from which it will appear that the "ruffled plumes" belong to Mr. Grey, and are an imitation of Mr. West's "ruffling feathers."

Mr. Gilpin having quoted Pindar's description of the eagle as equally poetical and picturesque, Mr. Price observes, that Mr. G. has put the ruffled plumage *in italics*, as the circumstance which most strongly marks that character; and that Mr. West and Mr. Grey have used the same expression, although there is not the least trace of it in the original: and he thinks that Mr. West and Mr. Grey might probably have been impressed with the same idea as Mr. Gilpin, that the imagery in this passage was highly picturesque, but might have felt that smooth feathers could not accord with that character; and therefore perhaps (as Sir Joshua Reynolds observes on Algarotti's ill-founded eulogium of a picture of Titian), "they chose to find in Pindar what they thought they ought to have found."

So far from describing the eagle with *ruffled plumes*, or with any circumstance truly picturesque, Pindar has, on the contrary, avoided every idea that might disturb the repose and majestic beauty of *his* image—ὑγρον νωτον αιωρει, is so opposite to ruffled, that it seems to signify that perfect smoothness and sleekness given by moisture, that oily suppleness so different from any thing crisped or rumpled; as ὑγρον ἐλαιον express the smooth, suppling, undrying quality of oil.

The learned Christianus Damm, in his Lexicon, interprets κνωσσων ὑγρον νωτον αιωρει, dormiens incurvatum (vel potius *læve*) tergum attollit; and the action is that of a gentle heaving, from respiration, during a quiet repose. In another place Damm interprets ὑγρότης, mollities; all equally opposite to *ruffled*. Indeed we might almost suppose that Pindar, having intended to represent an image both sublime and beautiful, had avoided every thing that might disturb its still and solemn grandeur; for he has thrown as it were into shade, the most marked and picturesque feature of that noble bird; κελαινωπα δ' επι οι νεφελαν αγκυλω κρατι, βλεφαρων αδυ κλαιστρον, κατεχευας; a feature which Homer, in a simile full of action and picturesque imagery, has placed in its fullest light:

'Οι δ' ωστ' αιγυπιοι γαμψωνυχες, αγκυλοχειλαι,
Πετρῃ εφ' υψηλῃ μεγαλα κλαζοντε μαχονται.

S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPOSITORY, &c.

OBSERVING in your first number an account of the method of making coffee in Germany, and sensible that the use of it in this country has surprisingly increased since the reduction of duty took place, I am induced to send you some account of the history of that article; from which it will appear, that in the course of less than four centuries a berry has made its way almost through the whole civilized world, which was before known only as an article of luxury, or food to a few savage tribes on the borders of Abyssinia. The Greeks and the Romans were entirely unacquainted with coffee. It is not mentioned in any of the European writers who were engaged in the crusades, from which (although it is said to have been found both in a wild and cultivated state in Syria from time immemorial) it is evident that it could not have been used during the twelfth or thirteenth centuries, either in medicine or domestic economy. That the qualities of it were known in Africa, is contended for by the Abbé Raynal and Bruce; the latter of whom tells us, that the Gallæ, a wandering nation of Africa, being obliged to traverse immense deserts in their incursions on Abyssinia, carry no provision but coffee roasted till it can be pulverized, and then mixed with butter to a consistency that will suffer it to be rolled up in balls, one of which, about the size of a billiard-ball, is said to be sufficient to keep them in health and spirits during a whole day's fatigue, better than a loaf of bread or a piece of meat.

The use of coffee appears originally to have been introduced by the prior of an Arabian monastery, who being informed of its effects on the goats that browsed the young trees, gave an infusion of the berries to his monks, in order to prevent an inclination for sleep, which interfered with their nocturnal devotions. The author of an Arabian manuscript now in the *Bibliotheque Nationale*, ascribes the introduction of this beverage into Arabia to Megaleddin, mufti of Aden, about the middle of the fifteenth century. From Aden, this new luxury rapidly extended itself to Mecca, Medina, and Grand Cairo, and was received with equal avidity even at Constantinople; but here it had to encounter political as well as religious obstacles, and coffee-houses were prohibited: but the enthusiasm of religion gave way to the seductive influence of sensitive enjoyment; and if political sagacity had not discovered the possibility of coffee-houses becoming the nurseries of sedition and the rendezvous of the disaffected, they would *not* have been again suppressed from motives of religious consideration.

They were at length suffered to exist rather as objects of jealousy than encouragement, notwithstanding the great revenue which they yielded. Making coffee for the public is now considered of so much importance, that it is under the inspection of seven principal officers, who have each of

them about thirty subordinates employed under them, in preparing this favourite beverage; and it is said, that a refusal to supply a wife with coffee, is among the legal grounds for obtaining a divorce. The first mention of coffee in the west of Europe is by Rauwolff, in 1573. The tree was accurately described in 1591, by Prosper Alpinus. Its use as a beverage is noticed by two English travellers, Biddulph in 1603, and William Finch in 1607. In 1615, Petro della Valle writes from Constantinople, that he should bring some coffee, which he believed *was a thing unknown in this country.* In France it was first introduced at Marseilles in 1644. In 1660, several bales were imported from Egypt, and in 1671 a coffee-house was opened at Marseilles. It was first brought to Paris in 1657, by that celebrated traveller Thevenot, but was very little known. In 1669, it was more generally introduced by Soliman Aga, ambassador from Sultan Mahomet IV. and in 1672 a coffee-house was opened by an Armenian named Pascal, who afterwards removed to London. But the use of coffee as a beverage had been known in England from the year 1652, when a Turkish merchant, named Daniel Edwards, brought home with him a Greek servant, named Pasqua, who understood the method of roasting and preparing it. This man was the first who publicly sold coffee; and kept a house for that purpose in George-yard, Lombard-street. The first mention of coffee in our statute books occurs in 1660 (12th Charles II. c. 24), and a duty of 4d. per gallon was levied upon the maker. In 1663, it was enacted, that all coffee-houses should be licensed at the quarter sessions for the county. In 1675, they were shut up by proclamation for a short period, as seminaries of sedition. Since this period, they are frequently mentioned in our statute books, but merely with a view to the regulation of the duties upon the article of coffee. In France and Germany, coffee is usually made stronger than in England: a lively French writer has observed, that the English care little about the quality, if they get but enough of it. Dr. Fothergill was of opinion, that if the poor and middling classes could procure it reasonable, and be sufficiently supplied, it would be much more nourishing and beneficial than the wretched beverage of ordinary tea, in which they now indulge. On the other hand, the thesis, entitled *Potus Coffeæ,* delivered by a Swedish student at Upsal, and published in the *Amenitates Academicæ,* under the direction of Linnæus himself, is a sarcastic, entertaining invective against the introduction of this novel luxury: he gives a ludicrous list of the expensive utensils required for its use in the fashionable style, which the vanity of his country-women would not suffer them to forego; and enumerates, with triumphant satisfaction, the long train of bodily disorders which it was likely to generate. But if we are to credit Du Tour, it banishes languor and anxiety, gives those who drink it a pleasing sensation of their own well-being, and diffuses through the whole frame a vivifying delightful warmth. It is also, according to this writer, highly favourable to the social virtues, promotes cheer-

ful conversation, sharpens the capacity for wit, smooths the wrinkled brow, *and is sometimes able to convert enemies into friends.* As it produces or aggravates hysterical and hypocondriacal affections, Tissot cautions literary and sedentary people against its use: but to those who are inclined to trim the midnight lamp, it cannot but prove acceptable; but they would do well to use it rather as an occasional refreshment, than as a constant beverage. Dr. Fothergill thought the French practice of drinking coffee immediately after dinner, much better than our plan of postponing it to a later hour: that, at any rate, it must prove a desirable substitute for the bottle, which, in England and the northern parts of Europe, detains the gentlemen at the dinner-table so long after the cloth is withdrawn, to the injury of their fortunes, and too often to the still greater injury of their health and happiness.

WEST INDIA COFFEE IMPORTED.

1793	cwt 96,547	1796,	cwt. 71,744	1799,	cwt. 123,036	1802,	cwt. 214,984
1794,	136,341	1797,	100,982	1800,	172,474	1803,	152,614
1795,	122,370	1798,	144,352	1801,	185,823		

WEST INDIA AND FOREIGN PLANTATION.

1805, cwt. 309,916	1806, cwt. 315,710	1807, cwt. 410,243

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPOSITORY OF ARTS, &c.

The distresses of the West India colonies have been so fully substantiated and proved, that it may be assumed as a fact, respecting which there can be no difference of opinion. The causes which have produced this situation of things, and the remedies which have been adopted for the relief of the West India planters, are subjects which have occasioned considerable discussions both in and out of doors; but I cannot help remarking, that in defiance of fact, and almost in contempt of conviction, there are persons who, with an obstinacy more wilful than error, impute these distresses to every cause but that which reason and common sense point out as the true one. The letter which I had written with a view to its insertion in the first number of your *Repository*, was intended to remove the impressions which some observations in the Monthly Review for October were calculated to make on the public mind.

In the account of "*A short Appeal to the Landed Interest of this Country*," after quoting an observation from the pamphlet, "*that the West India interest have a right to relief from government*," the writer of the Review boldly asserts, "*that the embarrassments of that body, however, it has been most clearly shewn, have arisen from shortsighted and erroneous speculations*;" and then asks, "on what principle is a government to relieve persons *who fall into difficulties from want of skill and foresight?*" After a very weak, illogical, and irrelevant illustration of this argument by a reference to the losses which a merchant of the *utmost ability and judgment* may sustain in consequence of hostilities, *in provoking of which he has been in no degree accessary*, the reviewer

again asks, "can the trader, whom ruin threatens in consequence of his own speculations, prefer the petition here MADE FOR HIM? and have bodies of men any right in this respect which the individuals have not?"

Still dealing out interrogatories, he asks, "if the WEST INDIA DEALER *has speculated wildly, why is the economy of the husbandman to be disturbed suddenly*, and at *an unseasonable moment, his arm to be paralyzed, and his profits diminished?*" "Had it been simply proposed," he adds, "to leave the distillers to make use of grain or sugar at their own discretion, this would have been to restore *the authority* of an important principle which reason and experience join in establishing; to *such an enactment no objection could have been made!*"

If these observations convey any distinct idea, it is simply this: That want of skill and foresight have betrayed the West India planters and "*dealers*" into "*erroneous*" and "*wild*" "*speculations*," and that they have no right to ask, or government to grant them, relief.

That men who have not the means of information should fall into common errors upon this occasion, is not at all to be wondered at; but that men, not only possessing all the means of information, but professing to direct the judgment of others, should restate these calumnies, which have been substantially disproved before the House of Commons, and *which they do not themselves credit*, is (to say the least) indecorous and improper.

It was my intention to have entered fully into the real causes of the distresses which the West India planters have felt, and still continue to feel, and I may at another opportunity send you some remarks upon that subject; I shall at present only trespass upon your patience a little longer, by opposing the arguments of the monthly reviewer in December, to the arguments (if they can be called arguments) of the monthly reviewer in October.

In reviewing *An Inquiry into the Policy and Justice of the Prohibition of the Use of Grain in the Distilleries*, by A. Bell, Esq. advocate, the reviewer observes, "That the natural effect of excess in curing itself, although the proposition is incontrovertible, it has so happened, that the addition to our imports by the capture of the Danish islands has prevented any perception of its operation. It is but justice, however, to the West India body to state, that the advocates for the *discouraging plan* of decreasing the produce, have looked only to one side of the question. They have felt the excess of our import, and ascribed that excess to the planter, without considering that, were the planter left at liberty, the excess would not exist. It is not the magnitude of our crops which gluts our sugar market, it is the law, which enacts, that the whole of these crops shall be sent to that market. Not only must the crops of the old British colonies be sent to the mother country, but all our conquests are subject to the same regulation. No allowance is made for the increased quantity, nor any deduction for the difficulty of export during a state of war.

"Under such a system as this, the remedy which is proposed, of

progressive reduction, cannot operate; because no sooner has a diminution to a given extent taken place by the abandonment of the less fertile estates, than the void *thus painfully created* is filled up by the introduction of sugars from a new conquest.

"Such has been the unjust operation of our colonial system of late years, that, while with one hand we have been compelling the planters to reduce the amount of their produce, we have been depriving them with the other of the benefit of that reduction." Again,

"If by such conquests we alter the situation of our colonies, it is incumbent on us, in justice and in policy, to alter our system towards these colonies.

Again the reviewer says, "They (the West India body) have been *praying relief* when they ought to have been *demanding justice:* an idea has consequently been diffused, that they are the sole authors of their own distress, and the glut of the sugar market is ascribed to, not its real cause—the compulsory import——but to the speculative disposition of the planters."

In page 405 the Reviewer charges Mr. Bell, "with falling into the *common error* of ascribing the distresses of the sugar-planters to their own speculations, without considering, that speculation would be more hurtful in this than in other branches of trade, were the planters at liberty to sell their sugar as they thought fit."

I shall not take up more of your paper than merely to express my surprise, that sentiments so entirely inconsistent with each other, should find a place in the same publication. You cannot doubt my acquiescence with a considerable part of what is advanced in these latter extracts, but pray assist me, if you can, to reconcile principles and assertions so totally and diametrically opposite to each other.

OCCIDENTALIS.

Jan. 20, 1809.

We have great pleasure in presenting to our readers a series of letters written from Italy, to a friend in London, during the year 1802. We believe few Englishmen have been able to explore the scenes to which they relate, since the period of our traveller's return. These letters claim the merit of having been written at the places which they describe, or to which they refer, a merit at least uncommon in the present age of "manufacturing tours." But their pretensions to public favour are of a higher nature, and if the editor is not biassed in his opinion by the indiscreet partiality of friendship, he ventures to assure his readers, that they will be found to contain the enlightened observations and scientific details of a sound judgment and refined taste, exercised upon the most interesting objects to be met with amid the varied scenes of classic ground.

LETTER I.

NAPLES, April —, 1802.

DEAR T.

MY last was dated at Messina, from whence I sailed a week ago in the ———; and in less than three days we cast anchor in the beautiful bay of Naples. This trip has almost removed my strong aversion to maritime conveyances; the weather was delightful, the wind fair, the accommodations on board comfortable, and the attention and

hospitality of our worthy captain kind in the extreme.

We passed during the night thro' the Faro of Messina, and the *once formidable* Straits of Scylla and Charybdis, with all the unconcern and *sang froid* of true British sailors. My classic fears had prompted me to read to the captain the speech of Helenus to Æneas in the third book of Virgil, which he treated with sovereign contempt, declaring the venerable seer to be no better than an old woman, and the whole story a d——d h——g. The event, certainly, was by no means calculated to raise the Maronian nautics in my estimation, and in some measure justified the captain's blunt and severe sentence.

But my fears were soon afterwards more sensibly affected by a strong sulphureous vapour, which pervaded every part of the vessel, and induced me to believe it was on fire: I instantly hurried from my cot, but on enquiry, learned, to my great relief, that the smell which had alarmed me proceeded from Mount Stromboli, a burning volcano, then about six miles distant. I did not regret the interruption of my sleep, and all my fears were suspended in contemplating the truly sublime spectacle from the quarter-deck, which the flames exhibited: this you will easily credit when I inform you, that even at so great a distance the objects on board were so illumined as to cause a very perceptible shadow. It is more than probable, that the whole space between Mounts Ætna and Vesuvius forms connected receptacles of materials for subterraneous fire, and that those mountains and Stromboli serve as occasional vomitories of the raging element; and I think it very probable, that by these means the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are in some degree preserved from destruction. That they are not entirely sufficient for this salutary purpose, we have reason to conclude from the calamitous earthquakes to which Messina and Calabria have at various periods been exposed. On the other hand, it is but fair to acknowledge, that these convulsions of nature have sometimes been attended with beneficial consequences; since the Lipari Islands evidently, and probably also the Straits of Messina, owe their existence to volcanic revolutions anterior to the records of history.

On the —th, early in the morning, we sailed through the straits between the island of Capri and the territory of Sorrento. The former, once the theatre of the beastly revels of the crafty tyrant Tiberius, is now inhabited by a few humble monks and poor fishermen: some of its ancient and *in*venerable ruins were distinctly visible from our ship, and their sequestered site induced a recollection of the nefarious and brutish scenes transacted within their walls, so faithfully and *con amore* depicted by Suetonius: with these, however, I took care not to acquaint our good captain, lest I should experience a similar rebuff to the one I received between Scylla and Charybdis.

The disgusting train of ideas elicited by the view of Capri, was soon wiped away by a contrast of scene, infinitely more pleasing. On leaving the strait, we at once entered the bay of Naples, and beheld the city with its beautiful mole, castles, and churches; Mis-

num, Baiæ, Pozzuoli, and Mount Posilipo on the left; Vesuvius and Portici on the right; St. Elmo and Capo di Monte in the rear: a prospect celebrated by every traveller for its grandeur and sublimity, yet far exceeding any description I had read of it: in my estimation, it is indeed beyond the power of language to describe. A panorama of Naples would be a high treat to our London loungers, and the materials for its execution might be procured at a trifling expence from some of the skilful scene-painters in this place.

Having come from Messina, the quarantine formalities were brief. As soon as I once more felt myself on *terra firma*, my enquiries were for a French inn, in conformity to the advice I received at Messina from a British merchant, who having several times travelled over Italy, observed, that to travellers who were not rich, the inns kept by Frenchmen proved a desirable medium between the expensive cleanliness of English hotels abroad, and the cheap filth of native accommodations. The house of Madame Gasse, on Mount Oliveto, being recommended to me, I enquired for a porter to carry my small portmanteau, pistols, &c. In an instant four (more than half-naked) Lazzaroni grasped the four separate parcels of my baggage, and were ready to start with me to the city. I remonstrated in vain that the whole was but a moderate load for a lad of fifteen; a simultaneous and unintelligible jargon of the four savages was all the answer I received, and to which I had no alternative but that of submission, fully expecting to see my property travel in as many different directions. In this suspicion, however, I was fortunately mistaken; bag and baggage arrived safe with their owner at Madame Gasse's. The reward of their labour was the next point to be adjusted, and there, as the vulgar phrase is, I was a match for them. To the one that carried the portmanteau, as chief of the expedition, I handed three carlins (about 15d.), with the liberty of recompensing his associates according to their respective merits. This suggestion he obeyed most literally, for he set off in an instant with all the money in his pocket, leaving the other three on my hands, clamorously insisting upon immediate payment. Seeing no other way to rid myself of their importunities, I adroitly shifted the scene of action to the passage, slipt into my room again, and bolted the door. Their cries were now converted into a complete war-whoop, which brought up some persons belonging to the house, who, on my explaining to them from within the matter at issue, fairly turned the whole of their Lazzaroniships out of doors.

A rencontre like this, you may well suppose, dear T. was not calculated to bias my first impressions in favour of a people, with whom I intended to make some stay. The succeeding adventure, however, although another—but gentler—species of imposition, most seasonably corrected the irritated state of my feelings. A Franciscan friar, with a charming nosegay and a basket containing three oranges, meekly stepped in: "The prior and brothers of our congregation have favoured me with the grateful task of offering to you, *illustrious Sir*, our congratulations on your safe arrival

in this capital, with our best wishes and prayers for your speedy recovery. We entreat your acceptance of this produce of our garden, *so much beneath the merits of your exalted person*, as the only token of sincerity which the poverty of St. Francis enables us to present to you." This address, you will allow, contained no indifferent specimen of monastic rhetoric; it was eloquent, kind, and, above all, flattering. But for the "speedy recovery," I should have felt highly pleased. What! do my very looks betray inward disease to one who never saw me before? With civility and, I dare say, with a trembling accent, I requested an explanation on this delicate point. "If I have erred, sir, it was from having espied that vial before I looked at your countenance." Neither St. Francis nor your humble servant were the losers by this *eclaircissement*.

Substituting a dollar for the half-crown which I had already destined to give to this *adroit*, but good-natured monk, and kindly thanking him for all the pretty things he had said, I observed to him, that he appeared to be perfectly correct, although he had drawn a false conclusion,---that illness had brought me to Naples; but that, whatever my countenance might indicate, the contents of the vial in the window were rather intended to re-establish the looks of my boot-tops than those of my face. The venerable father paid a neat compliment to English ingenuity, bowed affectionately for the small donation, assured me that the mineral waters with which the environs of the city abound, would soon effect my cure, and, requesting to be permitted now and then to enquire after my health, respectfully withdrew.

This was not the only visit I received of the same kind, although the only one that had to boast of any other return than my best thanks.

Having sent for a *lacquais de place**, a being with a cocked hat, silk stockings, and silver shoe-buckles (which, if flattened, might have served as frames to a moderate-sized cabinet picture),---soon made his appearance. His daily wages being settled at five carlins, I enquired his name, to which he replied with great gravity, "I am called *Don Giuseppe Filiberti*, or briefly *Don Giuseppe*, or, if your excellency pleases, *Giuseppe* without ceremony." I preferred the least ceremonious appellation, and indeed, for his pride, should have abbreviated Don Giuseppe Filiberti into simple Joe, if the Neapolitan idiom would have sanctioned such a degradation. You must know, every body here is a *Don*. This epithet is one of the many remains of the language and manners of the Spaniards, who for a considerable time, and not very long since, were in possession of the kingdom of Naples. Nor is *Don* alone sufficient, when they mean to be very civil to you; they will address you *Signor Don Tommaso*, give you *eccelenza*, *illustrissimo*, and other inflated titles, which they are at no loss how to vary, as the case, or rather their ideas of courtesy, may require.

Although in the month of April,

* A man-servant hired by the day to direct strangers through the town.

we have had a transient shower of snow since my arrival; you should have seen the poor Neapolitans hurrying through the streets, muffled up to their chins in cloaks and great-coats. I verily believe an eruption of their neighbour Vesuvius could not have affected them more sensibly. Indeed, my ideas of an Italian spring have more than once required modification. The sun (when unobstructed) is already, without doubt, much warmer than in England, but since my arrival this has seldom been the case; we have had an almost constant succession of showers and bleak winds. I have often longed for an English fireside, but am under the necessity of contenting myself with a charcoal fire, brought into the apartment in a large brass pan made for the purpose. This mode of warming the rooms, although perfectly conformable to the customs of antiquity, very soon occasions the head-ach to persons who are not accustomed to it: between this, however, and the alternative of sitting in a cold damp room with a stone or stucco floor, you are obliged to elect. Travellers, nevertheless, have extolled the charms of an Italian spring; to which I can only say, that I perceive very little difference between the vernal appearance of Campania Felice and the county of Middlesex. Vegetation is at this time very little farther advanced in the former, and, with the exception of the orange trees and the rest of the evergreens, the verdure in both is much the same. Poplars are but just budding, and the fruit trees beginning to push out their blossoms. Hyacinths, tulips, and violets, are the only flowers I have yet seen in the open air. *C'est tout comme chez nous!*

Here, you will say, is a long epistle, and not a word about curiosities, antiquities, operas, and other interesting particulars, of which Naples furnishes such inexhaustible store. *Pazienza*, my dear fellow! if, according to the poet, I were to have led you at once "*in medias res*," you would not have had even this letter, and for a very substantial reason—that of all those fine things I have as yet not had a glimpse. I am preparing in my fifth-story apartment (an elevation perfectly fashionable here) to view every thing systematically, *con gusto e con amore*: and, what is better, during these prolegomena no time is lost; for the weather is far from encouraging either antiquarian or pleasurable excursions. In my next I shall probably have it in my power to gratify, in some degree, your classic ardour.

I am, dear T. &c.

A DESCRIPTION OF MONTREAL.

Montreal, the second city of British America, is situated on an island of the same name, in the midst of the River St. Lawrence, in latitude 45. 38. north, and longitude 73. west from Greenwich, 190 miles (by land) south-west from Quebec. The island itself, 33 miles long by 18 broad, contains, besides the city, several large and flourishing villages, with good roads and pleasant villas, and may be com-

pared with the Isle of Wight for extent, fertility, and beauty.

A mountain of very considerable height and magnitude, from which both island and town are named, occupies the center. It rises by a gradual ascent from the south-west, until it terminates in a peak; but its north-east side is abrupt and precipitous. This mountain, which exhibits unequivocal marks of a volcanic origin, is finely belted with wood, consisting of a great variety of shrubs and forest trees; its summit being crowned with lofty pines, whilst the base is laid out in plantations, and studded with neat farm-houses and gentlemen's seats. As it stands "proudly eminent," overlooking an illimitable extent of waters and level country, it presents a noble object of view, on whatever side the approach is made. A branch of the St. Lawrence, three miles in breadth, washes the south-east foot of this mountain, on the margin of which the city of Montreal is built.

Montreal*, at first called *Villemarie*, was one of the earliest settlements of the French in North America. It may claim an antiquity prior to any other on the continent north of the Gulf of Mexico, Quebec only excepted. The place was at first surrounded with a work of strong palisadoes; but that being insufficient to defend it from the incursions of the warlike Indian confederacy, called the Five Nations, by whom it was more than once destroyed, Louis XIV. ordered it to be fortified with a stone wall, defended by redoubts and a broad dry ditch. These works, since the town came into the possession of the English, have been suffered to go to decay. They are at present in a state of dilapidation, yet still they circumscribe bounds to the city, and prevent the extension of buildings, except in the suburbs, which branch out from the three gates.

Montreal has been a great sufferer by fires; the last, in the year 1801, laid the principal part of the city in ruins, and destroyed several public edifices, among which was the Jesuit's College. Like most other places which have suffered in like manner, it has derived benefit from the calamity; yet not in so great a degree as might be expected: for, on repairing the damage, the streets, originally laid down on *too* narrow a scale, have not been improved with regard to their breadth.

The town, from the commencement of the Quebec suburbs to the new seminary, extends about one mile and a quarter along the bank of the St. Lawrence. Its breadth, however, bears no proportion to its length, being composed of only three parallel streets, which are intersected at right angles by several

* Jacques Cartier, a Norman navigator, took his departure from St. Maloes in April 1534, and though the country had been previously discovered by the Spaniards, Cartier was the first who sailed up the St. Lawrence, which he entered on the 10th of August, the same year, being the festival of the saint after whom he named the river. He penetrated as far as Montreal, and gave names to the mountains, capes, and rivers, which they still retain. Quebec was founded by Champlain in 1603, and Montreal a few years after, although the precise year is not known: the French, however, had made settlements in the country before the foundation of either. Boston was founded in 1630.

other short streets ascending from the river. It has likewise two small squares: one forms the market-place; the other, called the *Place d'Armes*, contains the principal Roman Catholic church : besides which there are two others ; also three convents and a seminary, all belonging to the French inhabitants of that communion. The seminary or college, is a recent erection, built out of the funds of the Jesuit's College, which had been burnt down in the last fire. This celebrated order became very lately extinct in Canada. It left large and flourishing possessions, which devolved to the crown; but a great portion has been liberally consigned by government to the uses for which it was intended. The building forms a large plain quadrangle of four stories ; it contains a chapel, hall, and library, with suitable offices, and accommodations for 250 students ; but the site is very indifferent.

The general hospital, called the Grey Nunnery, is on an extensive scale ; it receives the sick and indigent, not only of the city, but of all the surrounding country. The sick are tended with the utmost care and assiduity by the nuns ; who, altho' they have taken the veil, may be considered as lay sisters, for they are employed in offices and works of the most active benevolence, and by no means confined to the walls of their convents.

There are also a few respectable-looking, if not handsome, buildings erected by the English. The new Episcopal church, owing to a failure of the funds and subscriptions, is still unfinished : it is spacious, has a fine front of hewn stone, of the Ionic order, but can scarcely be an ornament to the place, on account of the badness of its situation in a narrow street. The Presbyterian and Anabaptist meeting-houses, are two neat plain structures. The Protestant congregation attend divine service alternately with the Dissenters in the former, until their own church is finished. But the greatest ornament of the town, is the new edifice for the courts of law : it is well situated, in a very good style of architecture, extremely commodious, containing a well regulated and well chosen public library, and would be considered an elegant building in any country.

All the private houses in Montreal, even the new ones (with the exception of Sir John Johnson's, which is a spacious, modern house), are built in the old French style, with thick stone walls, high projecting roofs covered with tin, and large casement windows, with window-shutters cased with sheet iron. These peculiarities, intended as preservatives against fire, give the town a heavy and sombre appearance, which by no means accords with the character of its inhabitants.

There is a well executed mausoleum and pillar raised on the mountain of Montreal, to the memory of Mr. M'Tavish, which can be seen from the streets. This gentleman made a large fortune in the north-west traffic, with the fairest character ; he was a liberal promoter of the prosperity and improvements of the place.

The inhabitants of this city were among the foremost of British subjects in raising a subscription, which was filled in one day, to erect a monument in commemora-

tion of Nelson. It consists of an Ionic pillar, of the height of 72 feet, supporting a pedestrian statue of the hero, 8 feet high. Its base is embellished with alto-relievo representations of the battles of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, occupying three sides, with an inscription on the fourth. The monument was finished, but not set up, in 1806, as the place was a subject of dispute. It is supposed, however, that it will be erected in a new square, laid out on the site of the Jesuit's College, and began to be built in the year above-mentioned.

The hotels deserve to be mentioned, as they are noted all over the continent for their excellent fare and superior accommodation. There are many other improvements going on and projected, which will soon render Montreal one of the handsomest, as it is already one of the most agreeable, places in America.

An estimate of the population, &c. of this city, may be made from the following table, extracted from the parish registers for the year 1804:

Districts.	Marriages.	Baptisms. male.	Baptisms. female.	Burials. male.	Burials. female.	Totals. Bap.	Totals. Bur.
R. Catholic parish church, &c.	84	270	239	179	138	509	317
Protestant church............	37	27	28	26	29	55	55
Dissenters church............	20	41	29	16	11	70	27
General hospital............	—	9	8	14	18	17	32
Totals	141	347	304	235	196	651	431

Births more than deaths—220.

The great superiority of births over burials may be accounted for from the salubrity of the air, the abundance and goodness of provisions, and the custom of marrying early in life. The proportion of male births over female, is also remarkable, and, perhaps, may be ascribed to the same causes. The number of inhabited houses in the city and suburbs the same year, was found to be 2132.

The annual deaths in London, where the christenings and burials of late years have, on an average, nearly balanced each other, is calculated at one in thirty-three; but in so very healthy a place as Montreal, the proportion can scarcely be less than one in forty. If stated at one in thirty-six, it will give a population of 15,516 souls, which is allowing more than seven persons to each house; but this appears to be too great an average, at least with regard to the English inhabitants. It may be reconciled, however, by taking into the calculation the non-residents; namely, the troops in barracks, a considerable number of whom get married and have families; the crews of ships, &c. in the river, and travellers sojourning from Upper and Lower Canada, and the United States. All these certainly contribute to swell the parish registers.

The climate of Montreal is reckoned to be milder than those places in America situated under the same parallel of latitude, but more easterly. The summer is six weeks longer than at Quebec; namely, a fortnight

in the spring, and a month in the fall of the year; nor does the thermometer, in winter, even fall so low or remain so long at extreme frost, as in the former. They reckon upon four, or four and a half months of hard winter; but the cold is never so severe as to prevent people going abroad. Winter is indeed the season of festivity and amusements, and the streets and roads resound with the jingling carioles and sleighs gliding over the frozen surface of the snow. On the other hand, the heat is sometimes excessive in summer, the thermometer, in the months of July and August, often rising above 90, even to 96, and 98, in the shade. At this season, the thunder-storms are frequent and tremendous: the lightning sometimes strikes the glittering turrets and spires of the public buildings, which, as already observed, are all covered with tin. These extremes of weather are not productive of diseases, which are mostly acute, the offspring of imprudence and intemperance. Epidemics are scarcely known, whilst great longevity is by no means uncommon; yet it is remarkable, that the signs of premature age, such as early grey hairs and the loss of teeth, are almost universal.

Horticulture is well understood at Montreal; the town is surrounded with gardens, whose productions arrive at great perfection. Five or six sorts of apples, in particular, are esteemed equal, if not superior to those of any other country.

The excellence and comparative cheapness of the markets can scarcely be over-rated: they are abundantly supplied with butcher's meat, fowl, fish, venison, and a variety of game. They even bring sea-fish frozen 400 miles from Boston, which is notwithstanding perfectly fresh and good.

Montreal, considered as a military post, never could sustain a regular assault, even when the fortifications were perfect; it is on the land-side every where surrounded by commanding ground: yet, as an open town, its situation secures it from a sudden attack. The strong country between Lake Champlain and the right bank of the St. Lawrence, must be first conquered, and a flotilla constructed on the river or the lakes, which also must be possessed by an enemy, before Montreal can be taken.

But it is in a commercial point of view that Montreal must be considered as highly important. It lies at the head of the ship navigation of the River St. Lawrence. There are rapids just above the town, over which nothing larger than a bateau can be navigated; yet, ships of no less than 600 tons burthen lie along the wharfs; such large vessels, however, take in only half their cargoes, which are afterwards completed at Quebec. There is no other river, perhaps, in the world, that admits of so extensive a navigation, 500 miles from its *embouchure*. The Island of Montreal is placed at the juncture of two immense rivers, the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa: the former descending from its origin, takes at first a south-east, then a north-east course to the ocean, connecting, as by a chain, five inland lakes of fresh water. The other, with a stream scarcely inferior, runs south-east to its point of union, through regions

as yet unsettled, and for the greater part unexplored. Both receive the tributary waters of many fine rivers, several not even named, and not a few larger than the Thames: what treasures of nature, what new sources of commerce, what abundant means of support of an increasing population, may not these boundless countries disclose, even to the existing generation! For their present and future productions, Montreal is and must be the principal depôt, as well for distributing to them the manufactures and commodities of the rest of the world. It is, moreover, connected with the northern states of the Union by Lake Champlain and the River Sorel; and with the west parts of New-York and Pensylvania, and the new states of the Ohio and Western Territory, by the rivers and lakes of Canada, which form their northern limits, and by which only they can find a transit for their productions.

With all these advantages, it is surprizing that this place has not become before now, of greater consequence than we find it. The reason seems to be, that the inhabitants have sacrificed every other speculation to that of the fur-trade, which led directly to competency, by an easy and obvious road. The French natives, indeed, never possessed any commercial enterprize, but lived contented and happy on the produce of the soil.

Although, at present, Montreal can only be classed among the second rank of American cities, yet the period is approaching when it will acquire an importance, to which, from its local situation, and natural advantages, it is so deservedly entitled, and it will in all probability become the chief emporium of the north-west continent.

E. W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPOSITORY, &c.

Berner's-street, Jan. 12, 1809.

SIR,

IN answer to your enquiry respecting my simple, but useful method of procuring a more *economical* light, I can give you, in a very few words, the fullest information, which will enable any chandler to execute it. The increasing price of candles is certainly a subject which deserves consideration; and if the war should continue, the evil may become serious, as so much of the tallow consumed in this country comes from abroad. Of all the species of scarcity, that which would affect the production of artificial light, would be amongst the most distressing to the community. By the plan which I have conceived, and executed, *three* candles of any given length and thickness, last as long as *four* of the same size manufactured in the common way. The light, which is as strong (if the candle be not snuffed too close,) is far more steady, and the flame is of a better colour. The candle, whether it be of wax, spermaceti, or tallow, does not require to be snuffed so often, it flares much less, it is considerably better for writing, reading, working, and drawing, and it runs less when carried about the house. These are obvious advantages; and I do not know of any

disadvantage to be set against them, although I have tried this improved method for several months.

The three principles upon which the new candles are to be made, are the following: First, the new wick has only *three quarters* of the usual number of cotton threads, if the candle be of wax or spermaceti; and only *two thirds* of the usual number, if the candle be of tallow. Secondly, the wick must, in all cases, be perfectly free from damp, which essential circumstance is frequently not attended to. And, thirdly, with respect to the manufacture of wax-candles, the wick must be previously prepared by being kept in melted wax till it has lost all the common air that it contained; whilst that operation is performing on the wick, the melted wax appears to be full of froth.

If this plan should become general, we should no longer be in danger of running short of the raw material; but, at all events, the individuals who adopt it, will receive the benefit above-mentioned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

STANHOPE.

The following table will enable any person who is willing to try the candles manufactured upon Lord Stanhope's plan, to ascertain the real value of the improvements suggested by his lordship. It shews the result of experiments, to ascertain the expence of burning chamber oil in lamps with wicks of various sizes.

A taper lamp, with eight threads of cotton, will consume in one hour [illegible] oz. of spermaceti oil: at six shillings per gallon, the expence of burning twelve hours is 13.71 farthings.

At seven shillings, it is 15.995 farthings.

At eight shillings, it is 18.280 farthings.

N. B. This gives as good a light as the candles of eight and ten in the pound. This lamp seldom wants snuffing, and casts a steady and strong light.

A taper, chamber, or watch lamp, with four ordinary threads of cotton in the wick, consumes 1.664 oz. of spermaceti oil in one hour: the oil at seven shillings per gallon, the expence of burning twelve hours, 7.02 farthings.

At eight shillings, it is 8.022 farthings.

At nine shillings, it is 9.024 farthings.

Experiments to determine the real and comparative expence of burning candles of different sorts and sizes.

	Number of candles in one pound.	Weight of one candle.	The time one candle lasted.	The time that one pound will last.	The expence in twelve hours when candles are at 13s. per dozen, which also shews the proportion of the expence at any price, per dozen.
		Oz. Dr.	Hr. Min.	Hr. Min.	Farthings and hundredth parts.
4 small wick.	18¾	0 14	3 15	59 26	9.70
4 large wick.	19	0 13½	2 40	50 34	11.40
	16¼	0 15½	2 40	44 2	13.08
	12	1 5⅓	3 27	41 24	13.92
	10½	1 8	3 36	38 24	15.00
	7¾	2 1	4 9	32 12	17.98
	8	2 0	4 15	34 0	18.94
	5¾	2 13	5 19	30 15	19.06
	Mould candles.	Each.			Moulds at 14d. per dozen.
	5⅞	2 12	7 20	42 39	15.74
	4	4 0	9 3	36 20	13.56
With wax'd wick	3	5 2⅔	17 30	52 30	16.825

The time each candle lasted, was taken from an average of several trials on each size.

IMPROVEMENT OF BEAUTY.

The idea which mankind has formed of beauty, has varied so much, that no precise standard seems to be acknowledged, by which its pretensions can be truly appreciated. Painters and sculptors have resorted to an ideal standard in their own minds, which they form according to the degree of taste and perception with which they are individually endowed. The unlearned acknowledge its influence as they are impelled, either by sentiment, or those natural feelings which are antecedent to the arts, and independent of science. But in whatever it has been supposed to exist, however varied its form or appearance, the desire to improve it has been universal, and this desire is shewn no less in the fantastic ornaments with which the early Britons used to paint their bodies, than in the delicate tints which suffuse the lively countenances of their more accomplished descendants. The works of Shaw, Gabriel Sionita, and Marvieux, abound with curious accounts of the manner in which painting has been employed by different nations with a view to perpetuate beauty, to heighten its brilliancy, or to repair the outrages which it has received from its natural enemy---*Time.* Cleopatra, who captivated Pompey, Cæsar, and Antonine, employed all the treasures of art in assisting her natural charms. The Greek, as well as the Roman ladies, were indebted to the more luxurious Asiatics for their knowledge of this accomplishment; and it would appear that they had made considerable progress in the art, from two paints (the white and red) which we derive from them. Hence the poets have attributed the whiteness of the Europeans to some paint stolen from Juno by one of the daughters of that goddess, and presented by her to the daughter of Agenor. As the wealth and luxury of Rome increased, gallantry introducing new refinements, excited the most diligent researches to promote the art of improving beauty; which, as it became more general, acquired greater perfection. The Greek and Roman ladies made use of a white metallic preparation, which was nothing more than ceruse, or white lead, which still maintains its situation at the toilet, although pernicious in the highest degree to health, and producing effects contrary to the purpose for which it is employed; and the exchange was not much better when they substituted in its place a species of *argentine talc.* For red, they used a sort of vermilion called *purpurissus*, a beautiful colour approaching to purple, and whose composition and appearance resembles carnation red, or rose pink. It was made with the finest species of white talc, pulverized, and coloured with a strong tincture, taken when hot from the scum of a fish (called *purpura*, or *murex*) found in the Mediterranean Sea. This liquor is supposed to be the same as that used by the ancients for dying their celebrated purple. We will not attempt to decide whether the paints employed at present are more or less perni-

cious; we shall content ourselves with observing, that the perfection of the art consists in using them with a *discreet moderation.* The use of white lead in any shape, or indeed oil of talc, is not only dangerous to the health, but so far from preserving, they spoil and wrinkle the skin. Vermilion too, which commonly enters into the composition of modern cosmetics, will ultimately turn the complexion of an unnatural yellow. A fine and beautiful red is frequently made by calcining a species of talc, called *chalk of Briançon.* When reduced to an impalpable powder, it is mixed with carmine, in proportion to the tone of colour intended to be produced; but talc, or any mineral or metallic substance, is to be avoided, as highly dangerous, and ultimately prejudicial.

Fine carmine, properly pulverized and prepared for the purpose, is beyond all question the best composition that can be employed with safety and effect. It gives the most natural tone to the complexion, and imparts a brilliancy to the eyes, without detracting from the softness of the skin. In order to use it economically, procure some of the finest pomatum (without scent,) in which there is a small proportion of white wax: of this pomatum take about the size of a pea, and just flatten it upon a piece of white paper; then take, on a pointed penknife, or the end of a tooth-pick, about the quantity or size of a pin's head of the carmine, mix it gently with your finger, and when you have produced the desired tint, rub it in a little compressed cotton, pass it over the cheeks till the colour is entirely spread, and it ceases to be greasy. Ladies who have been accustomed to paint, and cannot therefore entirely relinquish the use of it, will find, upon trial, that this economical rouge will neither injure the health nor the skin, and that it imitates the natural colour more perfectly than any other composition to which the attention of the British fair is at present solicited.

In order to make this article more complete, we insert some extracts from a report made to the Royal Academy at Paris, by Messrs. Lavoisier and Jussieu. It may appear singular, that a preparation used by ladies to colour their cheeks, considered merely as an article of dress, fashion, or embellishment, and belonging exclusively to the fair sex, should have attracted the attention of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris; yet this learned body considering that rouge was so universally used, and that ladies of the highest rank could not well dispense with it, did not consider it beneath their dignity to examine all the specimens that could be procured. M. Colin presented a preparation, which the academy did not hesitate to approve. Since which, another perfumer, M. Dupont, offered to the academy a rouge prepared solely from vegetables, which the academy considered not at all in-inferior to the preparation of M. Colin. This rouge was prepared in the presence of Messrs. Lavoisier and Jussieu, the commissioners appointed by the academy; and, according to their account, the academy determined, that M. Dupont was equally entitled with M. Colin, to claim its approbation. It being observed, that all the Pa-

risian perfumers extracted their rouge from the vegetable kingdom, and that they would all apply to the academy for certificates, it was thought proper not to pronounce upon M. Dupont's rouge till all the other sorts of rouge sold in Paris, were likewise examined: Messrs. Lavoisier and Jussieu, jun. were therefore appointed to make the necessary experiments, to ascertain the constituent parts of them all. From their report it appears, that the art of preparing red paint from the vegetable kingdom, is not a new discovery, but had been known long ago to the ancients. Theophrast mentions a root, from which a red colour was extracted, to rouge the cheeks. Pliny also notices a certain root (the produce of Syria), that was used for the same purpose, and also for staining wool. Those roots were probably similar to our madder and alcanna *(ligistrum)*. When the Italians, during the reign of Catharine de Medicis, brought the use of rouge into France, they at the same time taught the mode of preparing it: this was similar to what is now practised. Well-dried wild saffron is put into a linen bag, and laid in a running stream of soft water, or in standing water, often changed; a person with wooden shoes treads the bag, till the water passes thro' it quite clear, and not the least vestige of a yellow tinge is perceived: after this, a sixteenth or twentieth part of soda, or potash, is added, and soft, pure, cold water is poured upon it, which will obtain a yellowish liquor; the colouring matter being precipitated with lemon-juice, produces a red sediment: this operation is repeated, till all the colour is extracted. It is this precipitate which is mixed with very fine pulverized talc, and made with lemon-juice into a paste, with which small pots are filled for sale.

Though this sort of rouge is very common in commerce, yet there is another, less fine and brilliant, but cheaper; this is generally sold in small parcels. This rouge is made of carmine, which is extracted, as is well known, from cochineal: here also the colouring matter is mixed with the talc and some lemon-juice, and afterwards dried. There is no doubt but that the high price of the colouring matter extracted from the wild saffron and the carmine, has induced some people to substitute cinnabar (vermilion;) and there exist some old recipes, in which cinnabar, either wholly or in part, is recommended: but rouge of this sort may produce very serious consequences, and its use cannot be too carefully avoided. It will not be amiss if we indicate the means how to discover if rouge contains any mineral substance.

The colouring matter extracted from the wild saffron, possesses, like almost all vegetable colours, the property of being soluble in spirit of wine: if therefore spirit of wine is poured twice or three times over rouge of this description, the colour will be dissolved, and the talc will remain white. This single experiment will ascertain whether the rouge is extracted from vegetables only. Cochineal and carmine are not acted upon by spirit of wine, and this shews at once that the rouge is not of the vegetable kingdom. But cochineal and its extract are soluble in alcaline liquors; if therefore a very weak solution of

soda is mixed with the rouge, and the tale becomes discoloured, the colouring matter was extracted from the animal kingdom. If the colouring matter is neither soluble in spirit of wine nor in a diluted alcali, then it may be suspected to be a mineral colour, either cinnabar or red precipitate of mercury, &c.

However, Messrs. Lavoisier and Jussieu were not satisfied with these experiments; and to be fully convinced, that twelve different sorts of rouge which they examined, did not contain any mineral particle, they employed calcination, acids, and caustic alkali; but it does not appear that they could ascertain the presence of mineral substance in any of them.

ACCOUNT OF A LEARNED SPANIEL.

A LEARNED spaniel, which maintained philosophical theses in English, French, and Latin, was exhibited some years ago at York. It may readily be conceived that the animal did not spe[ak] these languages: but he seemed, at least, to understand them; since, if asked any question in them, he always replied by signs, either shaking his head to express yes or no; or pawing with his foot to indicate numbers or letters, which when joined together formed the required answer.

Three circumstances occurred to excite the astonishment of the spectators, who were attracted in great numbers by the celebrity of this animal. 1. He continued to give pertinent and proper answers, even when his master retired from the exhibition-room, or desired all those to retire who were suspected of making signs to the dog to indicate the answer. 2. He returned answers equally proper when blindfolded, to prevent him from observing any signs. 3. He generally advanced the most singular paradoxes: at first no person in company agreed with him in opinion, yet, after a variety of objections, answers, and replies, he was always allowed in the end to be right.

To prove that the epithet *learned* given to this animal, was not altogether misapplied, we shall relate a kind of conversation which took place between the spaniel and two or three learned persons in company.

A sailor first asked how many arches there were in Westminster bridge. The spaniel replied by drawing his foot over the number fifteen. He was then asked how many arches there were in the Pontus Euxinus. Here the dog paused, as if he had conceived himself insulted by such a question, and as if desirous of applying the proverb, "a foolish question deserves no answer." Being commanded, however, by his master, to satisfy the person who had interrogated him, he replied, that the Pontus Euxinus had no arches, and he expressed this very clearly by placing his foot on a cypher. The sailor then said, that the preceding year he had made a very happy voyage in six weeks from the Pontus Euxinus to London bridge. The spaniel finding nothing very wonderful in such a voyage, placed his foot on different letters forming a very laconic answer, which signified, when explained by his master, that some na-

vigators had made a voyage of 600 leagues in half a day. "That is impossible," said the sailor; "no air-balloon has ever yet been able to traverse such a space in so short a time." "I do not say," returned the spaniel, by the help of his interpreter, "that an air-balloon was employed for that purpose: *I speak of a voyage by sea.*" The sailor then said, "That by sea it was still more impossible; because, as the fastest sailing vessel went at the rate of no more than about five leagues an hour, it could never make a voyage of 600 leagues in half a day."

The animal persisted in maintaining his assertion, and the sailor was going to lay a considerable bet, when the spaniel and his master added, that they had performed this voyage in a country where they kindled fire with ice. "If you are desirous of shewing your erudition," replied the sailor, "do not, I beg of you, utter so many absurdities."

The master of the spaniel then addressing the animal, said, "Tell us, my friend, is it not true that a fire can be kindled with a piece of ice, if it be cut into the form of a *lens*, so as to collect the sun's rays into a focus, and to project them on a small heap of gunpowder." The animal, which was blind-folded, nodded with his head, to say yes, as if he had fully comprehended the question proposed to him.

"The dog on this point is right," said the sailor; "but it does not prove, that a journey of 600 leagues can be performed in half a day." "Why not," replied the dog, by the mouth of his master, "if it be in a country where in half a day there are 360 hours?" "In what climate?" said the sailor, much surprised, and beginning to perceive the truth of his reply. The spaniel mentioned the frigid zone. "In that zone," said his master, "the days indeed are of different lengths, from 24 hours to 6 months. If Captain Cook," added he, "when he sailed beyond the polar circle, had followed a parallel where the day was only a month long, he might, in half a day consisting of 360 hours, have traversed the space of 600 leagues."

The sailor being desirous to surprise the spaniel and his master in his turn, asked them if they knew a place where the sun and moon might rise at the same hour, and even at the same instant, when these two luminaries are in opposition, that is to say, at full moon? The animal and his master replied, that it was the pole; adding, that in the same place the sun was always in the meridian, because every point of the horizon was south to the inhabitants, if any at the pole.

A lawyer, who was present, disputed a long time against the spaniel, because the latter pretended that a man who died at noon, might sometimes be the heir of another who died the same day at half an hour after twelve. Though various laws were quoted from the Digest and the Justinian Code, which declare that the heir must survive the testator; yet the spaniel proved, that the assertion was perfectly agreeable to these laws, because the person who died at half after twelve died before the other: this would be the case if the first died at London, and the other at Vienna.

A third person proposed the fol-

lowing problem: "A country-woman having gone to market to sell her chickens, met with a cook, who bought the half of what she had, and the half of one more, without killing any of them; she then sold to a second cook the half of those remaining, and half a chicken more, also without killing any; and afterwards the half of the remainder and half a chicken more to a third cook, still without killing any. By these means the country-woman sold all her chickens: how many had she?

(To be concluded in our next.)

CHINESE IMPERIAL EDICT.

It is well known that the Romans seldom employed generals who had been once unfortunate, and the Carthaginians usually punished them without enquiring whether the misfortunes which happened to them arose from ignorance, misconduct, or cowardice. Undoubtedly, the public opinion has completely settled the degree of estimation in which some of our generals concerned in a recent event ought to be held; but we think that "those to whom it belongs" may receive a lesson of no slight importance from the conduct of the Chinese government, upon an occasion which might almost justify our saying—"*Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur.*" We shall therefore make no apology for laying before our readers an extract from the Pekin gazette, 5th and 6th of the 4th moon, or 28th and 29th of April, 1800.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

Whereas in the preceding year, *Quay-lung*, when at court, and in our presence, *very earnestly requested that a command might be given him* to fight against the rebels, as (having formerly been employed in the province of *Se-chuen*) he possessed much local knowledge and experience in that part of the country, and boasted very much of his capacity of overcoming and subduing the rebellion.

Though we placed little confidence in these extravagant assurances, yet as we were at that time in want of an officer properly qualified to fill the vacant vice-royalty of *Se-chuen*, we granted to him the temporary possession of that office. At first he discharged the duties of his office with some show of ability; and latterly, *if he had found himself really incompetent to the task of carrying on the war, he ought to have given up the command* of the army to the general *Ge-le-teng-pa-o*, or have given us timely notice to appoint some other officer to that service. On the contrary, after intimation had been received of the passage of the rebels across the boundaries of the provinces of *Se-chuen* and *Kanloa*, he remained eight days *with the army in inaction* at the city of *Tachew*, *in which interval the rebels crossed the river* Kin-lin-kiang, and committed considerable damage. *Quay-lung* then ordered a detachment to proceed against them under the command of an inferior officer, *and did not himself take the field*, but remained with the rest of the army at *Tachew*. This detachment not being followed up or supported by

the remaining forces, was unsuccessful, and the officer at its head unfortunately cut off by the enemy. *After these effects of his negligence and timidity*, all that remained in his power was to defend and secure the banks of the *Tungho*. The rebels having effected a passage across the *Kia-lin-kiang*, had laid the way open for their march to the capital of the province, and which they might at that time have easily reached, had they not fortunately been diverted from that object by the approaching birth-day of one of their leaders, which they resolved to celebrate with great festivity.

It was also a fortunate circumstance at this juncture, that we had issued orders to the general *Te-lin-tay* to pass over with his army from *Shensy* to *Se-chuen*, to assist in the defence of the latter province.—*Te-lin-tay* lost no time in obeying our commands, and a succession of victories, as well as the capture of two of the most considerable rebel leaders, *Tsay-tien-queu* and *Ly-pin*, were the consequence of his entry into the province of *Se-chuen*. *The former neglect and misconduct of* Quay-lung *was very unpardonable, but might in some measure have been retrieved by an able defence of the river* Tungho ; *for the rebels must inevitably have surrendered, had their progress been opposed from that quarter while they were driven forward by the army of* Te-lin-tay *on the other*.

Considering also the services formerly rendered by *Quay-lung*, *we did not entirely disgrace him on this occasion*, but merely changed his rank from the first to the third degree, and left him in possession of his office, and spared him any further examination of his conduct; giving him notice, however, that on the activity and diligence with which he should defend the banks of the *Tungho*, his life and fortune must ultimately depend.

Notwithstanding all these circumstances, we now receive accounts of the rebels having reached the city of *Tay-pin*, and possessed themselves of the district of *Vang-chu-tray*, in consequence of their having effected the passage of the river *Tungho*, above-mentioned.

From this grievous intelligence we were somewhat relieved by satisfactory accounts from the general *Te-lin-tay*, who, having night and day exerted his utmost endeavours in our service, had, since his entry into the province, taken above 1300 prisoners, put an equal number to the sword, and liberated above 20,000 of the country people from the oppression of the rebels. Four considerable stations of the rebels surrendered to his army : so that we may now look forward with confidence to a speedy restoration of peace in that province. But since that, *Quay-lung*, by his *unparalleled remissness and neglect, suffered the rebels in the first place to gain a passage across the Kian-lin-Kiang, and afterward across the Tungho*, whereby the damage and injury which arose to the people, was like poison infused in their tea ; and *to leave it unpunished or unrevenged, would be a manifest violation of public justice*.

We direct, that *Quay-lung be divested of all dignities and employments whatsoever;* that *Le-pao* shall be substituted as the temporary viceroy of *Se-chuen*, and who shall examine into the offence of *Quay-*

tung, and give us notice of the result; and the said *Quay-tung* shall, meanwhile, be strictly confined in the prison of *Ching-tu-foo*, the metropolis of *Se-chuen*, and his three sons divested of their respective dignities and employments.

PLATE 8.—BRITISH SPORTS.

(*Continued from page 57.*)

UNDER the Tudors many severe statutes were enacted, among others, hunting in the forests by night with painted visors, was made felony by the 1st of Henry VII.; and under Henry VIII. it was made felony to enter a forest with intent to steal deer. This was repealed by his successor Mary; and Elizabeth shewed no disposition to tyrannize through the means of forest law.

All the tyrannies of the Norman and Angevin princes were put in practice by Charles I. and were enforced by the strength of that *arbitrary jurisdiction* which the Tudors had drawn from their submissive parliaments. It is true, they had not enforced the forest law by means of this great engine; because Henry VII. had not, perhaps, considered it as an efficient mode of extorting money, and Henry VIII. had no passion which it could stimulate or gratify. But the eyres made in the reign of Charles I. shew in what manner the powers of our law may be oppressively executed, not with a view to punish crimes, but to raise money independent of parliament. The patience of the country was at length exhausted, and Charles I. was obliged to call the memorable assembly, which at length usurped all the powers of government, and put the king to death. This parliament passed a law, the object of which was to give effect to the statutes of Edward I. and Edward III. respecting the bounds of the forests.

From this period we cannot trace any attempt to employ this branch of the royal prerogative for oppressive purposes. The preservation of deer and timber has not only been little attended to, but the country has actually suffered from a want of proper attention to the latter. The eyres have been totally discontinued, and the punishment of deer-stealing and wood-stealing is provided for by the ordinary jurisdiction of the country.

The forest law, consisting of the provisions of an act modified by the Norman and early Angevin princes, and finally by Edward I. Edward III. and Richard II. is collected in Manwood's elaborate Treatise. There is likewise a short account of the forest law in Blackstone's *Commentaries*, vol. 3. c. 6. upon which his late editor has made some very ingenious remarks, which we shall notice in the progress of our labours. It will be readily observed that proceedings in the forest courts have fallen into disuse, because they were found to be in themselves useless and ineffectual—"a rod more mocked than feared." They were easily evaded, like a *lawed* dog, too mutilated to catch their game.

In the Saxon times (says Sir W. Blackstone) though no man was al-

lowed to kill or chase the king's deer, yet he might start any game, pursue, and kill it upon his own estate. But the rigour of these new constitutions vested the sole property of all the game in England in the king alone; and no man was entitled to disturb any fowl of the air, or any beast of the field, of such kinds as were specially reserved for the royal amusement of the sovereign, without express licence from the king, by a grant of a chase of free warren; and these franchises were granted as much with a view to preserve the breed of animals, as to indulge the subject. From a similar principle to which, though the laws are now mitigated, and, by degrees, grown entirely obsolete; yet from this root has sprung a bastard slip, known by the name of *game law*, now arrived to, and wantoning in its highest vigour, both founded upon the same unreasonable notions of permanent property in wild creatures, and both productive of the same tyranny to the commons; but with this difference, that the forest laws established only one mighty hunter throughout the land; the game laws have raised a little Nimrod in every manor: and in one respect the ancient law was much less unreasonable than the modern, for the king's grantee of a chase or free warren might kill game in every part of his franchise; but now, though a freeholder of less than 100*l*. a year is forbidden to kill a partridge upon his own estate, yet nobody else (not even the lord of the manor, unless he hath a grant of free warren,) can do it without committing a trespass, and subjecting himself to an action.—4. Black. *Com*. c. 33.

It will not here be improper to say something as to the property which may be had in beasts and animals.

Animals have in law one general division: 1. Tame animals. 2. Wild animals.—1. Tame animals.—These are horses, oxen, sheep, goats, hogs, &c. &c.: and they are considered in every point of view as part of a man's personal property, and an action of trespass may be brought for injuries done them. So domestic fowls, as hens, chickens, peacocks, turkeys, and the like, are considered as personal property.—*Rol. Abr.* 5. 18. *H*. 8.

And so are dogs; and a man may justify an assault in defence of his dog, *Rast. Ent*. 611.—And by the stat. 10 Geo. III. c. 18. s. 1. 2. if a person shall steal any dog whatsoever, or sell, buy, receive, harbour, detain, or keep any such, he shall be subject to certain pecuniary penalties.

2. Wild animals.—These are deer, hares, foxes, &c. &c.; all sorts of wild birds: and in these, by reason of their ferocious natures, and aptness to fly the immediate dominion of man, no property can be had at common law; unless, 1. where they are taken and killed; or, 2. where they are taken and tamed: and then whilst they are possessed by him, they are his absolute property; but as soon as they escape, and whilst they enjoy their natural liberty, the property ceases. And, 3. where they are inclosed; for by the inclosure a property is gained in them, so that they can be no more taken and carried away than any other profits of the land; and he hath an independent right in every animal: but in this

case, also, the property is gone when they escape. 7 *Co.* 16. 3 *Lev.* 227. *March* 49.—And with respect to the *pursuit of animals*, at common law, these observations are to be made: 1. That if a man pursues deer, hares, or conies, out of his land, or the lands of another, into mine, and there takes them, they are the hunter's, and not mine; because I never had any original property by inclosing them. 2 *Bac. Abr.* 613.—But it is said, if a man flies his hawk at a pheasant in his own ground, and the hawk pursues the pheasant into another's warren, the owner of the hawk cannot justify entering the warren, and taking the pheasant.—*Id.*

2. If a man hunts conies in my ground, and kills them there, I may seize them, because they are indeed my property by the inclosure; but if he hunts them out of my ground, they are in the condition of natural liberty.—*Id.*

3. But where a man hunts conies out of a warren, or deer out of a park, and the warrener or parker pursues them, he may retake them; for the park and warren are legal establishments, erected for the purpose of keeping game within their respective boundaries, so that the property is not altered by driving them out of the inclosures, unless it be also out of the pursuit of the officers.—*Id.*

4. Also the common law warrants the hunting of ravenous beasts of prey on another's ground, such as foxes, wolves, badgers, &c. but will not justify the digging for them.—*Id.*

Law Reports.

Ubi ingenio non erat locus, curæ testimonium promeruisse contentus.

Court of King's Bench, Dec. 24th.

BOYDELL *v.* DRUMMOND.

THIS cause, of the utmost importance to the arts and artists, and to the liberal patrons of both in this country, came on to be heard at Guildhall, before Lord Ellenborough and a special jury of merchants. The consequences which may result from it,—whether the plaintiff ultimately succeeds upon the merits, or be defeated by technical objections, without the merits being fairly tried, are of sufficient magnitude to make any apology unnecessary for our giving a full and, we hope, impartial and accurate view of what passed on this interesting occasion.

This case was opened by his majesty's Attorney-General, in a speech deservedly admired for strength and perspicuity of argument. The action was brought by Josiah Boydell, Esq. the worthy representative and partner of the late Alderman Boydell, against the defendant, John Drummond, Esq. banker at Charing-Cross, to recover the value of a number of prints which he had refused to take agreeably to his contract for that purpose, as a subscriber to the Shakspeare Gallery. The Attorney-General observed, that nothing perhaps had contributed to raise the country in

which we live to the degree of eminence we enjoy, more than the liberal encouragement which had been given by persons in the most elevated stations in society, to men engaged in the various branches of trade, manufacture, or in the cultivation of the arts and sciences, whose genius, industry, or skill marked them out as fit objects of patronage and attention. The gentlemen of the jury knew by experience that great and extensive transactions could seldom be carried on without the assistance of others; and they knew likewise, that the skill and talents of men eminent in their respective professions, could be obtained only by liberal encouragement and ample remuneration.—The effect which this obvious system produced upon genius and industry, was evinced by the thriving state of the arts and sciences, the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the country—in short, every thing which surrounded us in this mighty capital, afforded abundant proofs of it. The jury, he hoped, would pardon him these preliminary observations, which naturally arose out of the case he was about to lay before them. It was unnecessary for him to state, because every one knew, how beneficial a patron the late Alderman Boydell had been to the professors of the fine arts, particularly painting and engraving. Previous to the Shakspeare Gallery, historical painting, whence the art of engraving arose, was at a very low ebb in this country; and whatever prints of this description were wanted, we were under the necessity of importing from aboad: but so much had the liberal encouragement of the late alderman and his partner altered the nature of this business, that during the existence of trade and of communication with the continent, this country exported considerably to our neighbours. By this means other nations were made to contribute to the wealth and encouragement of our artists, and ultimately to the improvement of the arts themselves in this country.

The late alderman had always maintained, that there was not wanting genius in this country to produce either fine historical paintings, or good artists who might do them justice in the engraving: he thought ingenuity only wanted encouragement, to bring it into action; and, by extending that encouragement with a munificent and discreet liberality, he accomplished, in a great degree, his object. The alderman, he said, was one of those valuable men to whom society owes the most, because they enrich themselves by enriching others, and their labours are at once a profit and an honour to the country that gave them birth. It occurred to Alderman Boydell, that nothing could further the plan he had in view, or so effectually answer the purpose, as that of illustrating by prints the enchanting text of our immortal poet. It was almost needless to add, that this was Shakspeare. For this purpose, he entered upon a plan with Mr. George Nicol, the king's bookseller, to produce a splendid edition of the plays of our poet; the letter-press to be under the direction of Mr. Nicol, and prints illustrative of the various texts from that work, were to be produced under the superintendence of Mr. Alderman Boydell, and the undertaking was

agreed upon; but as it required almost an immense capital, as well as prodigious labour, it could only be undertaken by subscription, it being necessary to raise 40,000*l.* in the first instance. A prospectus was therefore published, and a subscription opened in the year 1786, by which they proposed to bring out this splendid work in numbers, and in which the subscribers were to have seventy-two plates of engravings illustrative of the most interesting scenes in the Plays of Shakspeare; the subscribers to have their plates precisely in the order in which they entered their names on the list of subscribers, so that priority of subscription should secure priority of impressions. This rule was observed rigidly. There were to be 150 copies first taken off by way of proofs, and the rest came in their order. The proofs were all subscribed for within six weeks after the subscription was opened, our illustrious monarch himself setting the example to his subjects for the improvement of taste and encouragement of the arts. In the progress of the work, Mr. Drummond, the banker, became one of the subscribers, and stood at No. 1103. The plates were all laid by for him exactly on the 1103d number. The only notice which the subscribers had of the plates coming out, was by means of advertisement in the public newspapers, and they sent for them accordingly. The Shakspeare Gallery was opened in Pall-Mall on the first of May 1789, with thirty-four of the paintings, and in March 1790, there were fifty-six of them; to which gallery every subscriber had a ticket of admission, and the public were admitted at 1s. each person.—The defendant sent for two of the plates, and paid the usual sum of two guineas; the first guinea, by way of subscription, having been paid at the time of entering the same: but Mr. Drummond took no more of the numbers, but they were all laid by for him in the order in which they were pulled off: they were not indeed sent to Mr. Drummond, for it was not the practice to send any of them; for the subscribers either came themselves, or sent for them—those who lived at the east end of the town came to the shop in Cheapside; those at the west end, at Pall-Mall. The subscribers had an opportunity of seeing the specimens of the work, so that there was no reason to complain on that score. What the defence was, he could not well guess. He maintained, that the works were (taken generally) perfectly equal to the prospectus—some of them were superlatively excellent: but if it were to be said that others were not so, he admitted it, for he lost nothing by that admission; no objection could be successfully made to it on that account, because that would be to object to the nature of things. While human genius remained unequal, human labours would have their different degrees of excellence and he maintained, that if these engravings were (upon an average taken of them all) a fair execution of the contract, there could be no doubt of the plaintiff's right to recover by this action, which was for the value of the remainder of these plates. That each of them had not been tendered to the defendant was true, but that was because the plaintiff did not wish to be liti-

gious; because he might, if he had chosen, have brought his action upon each. And here he must observe upon the hardship to which the plaintiff would be exposed, if this action could be resisted with success. There were 1300 subscribers for these works, 700 only of whom had taken all their numbers, and if the remaining 600 were to refuse taking theirs, the loss to the plaintiff would be prodigious (for upwards of 100,000*l.* had been sunk in this undertaking); besides the dreadful blow which the arts would receive by the discouragement of such a splendid work as this; an evil which he would not anticipate by supposing that the jury would not find a verdict for the plaintiff, altho' the defendant had thought fit to plead the statute of Limitations.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Harrison, who had been many years clerks to the late Mr. Alderman Boydell, corroborated most of the facts stated by the Attorney-General, and particularly that the plates were kept in succession for the subscribers according to the order in which they stood in the subscription-book, and that 1304 were struck off before they were sold to non-subscribers: that to the subscribers each plate would only be at the rate of 13s. 6d. whereas they had been sold to non-subscribers at a guinea and a guinea and a half each. They gave an account of the difference between the two modes of engraving; that of the *line*, which is the superior, and that of the *dotting* and *chalk* style, which is the inferior style—the line taking twice the time, was attended with twice the expence. That out of 27, there were 23 of the chalk style in these plates. But estimating the future by the past, it would take between 40 and 50 years to complete the work, if all done in the *line* style, &c. That two of the plates had been taken away for the defendant, but he had not sent for the rest.

Mr. Parke and the other gentlemen who were counsel for Mr. Drummond, displayed great abilities and acuteness in taking every technical objection to the plaintiff's claim, which the law furnished them with.

When the prospectus which contained the contract between Mr. Boydell and the public, was presented on the part of the plaintiff to be read, Mr. Holroyd contended, that it could not be read—1st, Because it was not stamped; and, 2dly, Because it was within one of the clauses of the statute of Frauds.

Mr. Attorney-General answered this objection, and the cause was permitted to go on, his lordship saving the point.

There was a difficulty on the part of the plaintiff to shew that the defendant was a subscriber, and that he had notice when the different numbers of the work were ready for delivery. This notice, when the subscribers were so numerous, where many of their habitations were unknown and often changed, could only be given by public advertisement, and a number of different newspapers were produced in which these advertisements had been inserted. But they could not make out that any of these papers had come into the hands of the defendant; but they shewed, that when the two first numbers were ready he had

sent for them only from that notice, and therefore it might be presumed he was acquainted as to all the rest when they were ready for delivery. His lordship said, he was afraid to admit newspapers as general evidence. In the case of carriers who refused to be responsible above 5*l.* there was notice put up to that effect in large letters in the office, which every man that had goods to carry, and who brought them there, must see. At last a letter was read from the defendant himself, stating the reason why he did not continue to take the prints.

In one stage of the cause there was a doubt entertained by the counsel for the defendant, as to what was his age at the time he became a subscriber. That point was dropped, on Mr. Parke stating that they did not mean to plead his nonage.

Two of the prints were then exhibited in court, and most beautiful they were—the one in the dotting and chalk style, which was the scene in "*Much Ado About Nothing*," between *Ursula* and her companion talking about *Benedict*, and *Beatrice* listening in the bower; the other, *The Smothering of the Babes while asleep in the Tower*, in "*Richard the Third*," in the line style, engraved by Legat.

Here Mr. Parke, Mr. Holroyd, and Mr. Dampier, took a number of objections on behalf of the defendant: — First, that this prospectus was void, for want of being stamped; which Lord Ellenborough felt inclined to over-rule, because it related to trade and commerce, for which agreements were exempted from the duty. Next they objected, because, upon the statute of Frauds, the engagement to pay on behalf of the defendant should be in writing, because the thing to be performed by the plaintiff was more than one year in doing. This his lordship was inclined to over-rule, because it rather went to the *commencement* of the thing, which was within the year, than to the conclusion of it. But as to the statute of Limitations, his lordship did not see how the plaintiff could get over it; for nothing had been done on behalf of the defendant since the year 1790. The statute of Limitations was sometimes said to be an ungracious plea. He had nothing to do with the ungraciousness of it; he must dispose of it according to law: and so rigid was it, that it had been pleaded by a defendant to an action of criminal conversation; who admitted he had committed the adultery, but pleaded that he had not done it within six years; and he succeeded in his plea.

The Attorney-General said, that the defendant had lately said that he was not bound to take the remainder of these prints, because they were not agreeable to the prospectus; and this was proved by the clerk of Messrs. Crowther, Lavie, and Garth, the plaintiff's attornies. But

Lord Ellenborough held, that this did not take the case out of the statute of Limitations; but he should save the point, if the Attorney-General could make any thing of it before the court, as well as the others for the defendant.—"And (said his lordship to the Attorney-General) I wish you may succeed; for I have every wish for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, although unfortunately ignorant of

many. I do not pretend to be a competent judge of the merits of the prints which have been exhibited, but they appear to me to be most beautiful. But I am compelled to nonsuit the plaintiff upon the plea of the statute of Limitations."* Plaintiff *nonsuited.*

N. B. We understand that the cause is to be tried again next term, with additional evidence. To this we shall particularly attend.

PLATE 7.—WEDGWOOD'S ROOMS.

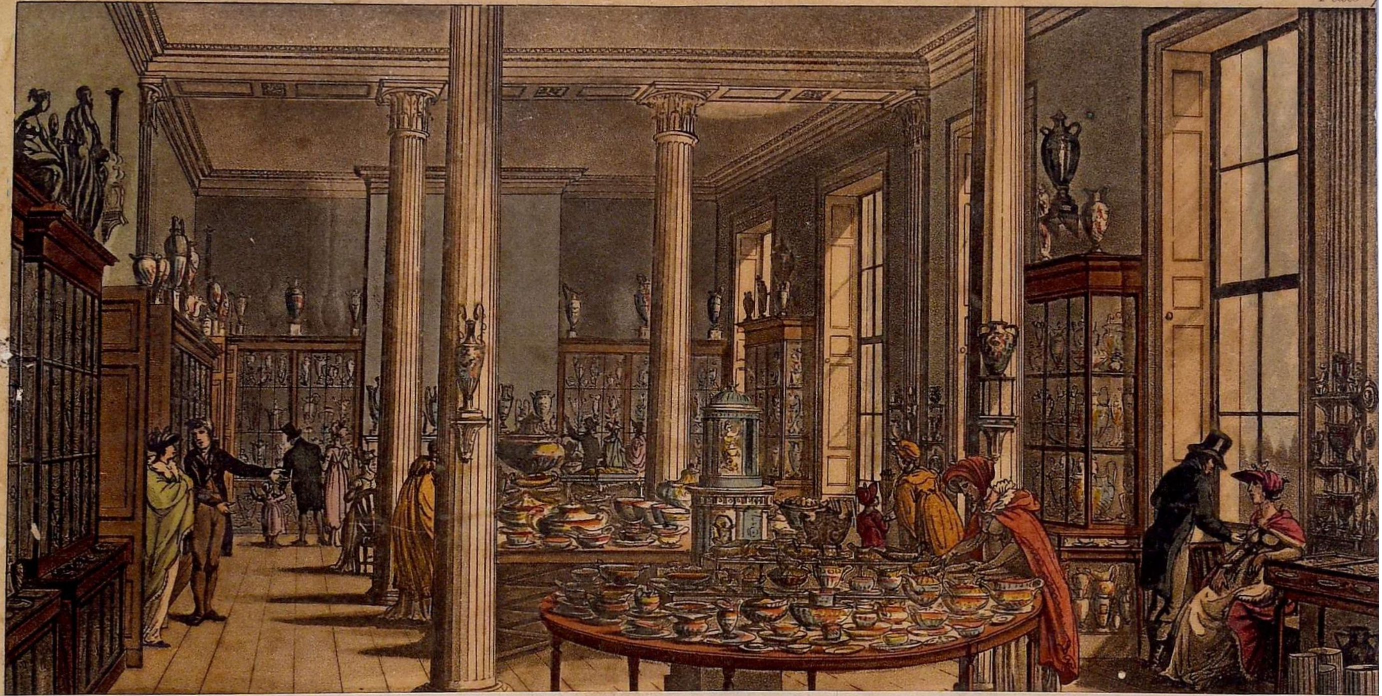
THE subject of this plate is a representation of the principal room of a suite forming the magazine which belonged to the late Mr. *Josiah Wedgwood*, and is now the property of his successor in the manufactory. This establishment has existed nearly 50 years, and, during that long period, the public attention has been kept alive by the extraordinary discoveries and improvements, both in art and taste, which the fertile genius of its proprietor was constantly introducing.

The *potteries* are so truly *British* manufactures, are of so much importance to commerce, and add a lustre even to the arts of the country, that we feel inclined to give a brief sketch of their history from the earliest time to which they can be traced, down to the period when they began to assume a respectable rank among the manufactures, and to excite the attention of commercial and scientific men.

If, in the progress of our publication, we shall be able in a similar manner to shew the origin and gradual progress of other manufactures from the cradle to perfection, we conceive that our labours will contribute to the amusement, as well as the instruction of our readers, and do an acceptable service to the community at large, by stimulating the exertions of ingenuity, and adding the wreath of fame to the other rewards of industry. The most striking as well as general features of such histories, will be the important effects which have resulted from very inconsiderable beginnings, and the gradual development of human talent, proceeding from the rudiments of one object, to another still higher and more extensively useful.

We have no knowledge of the existence of potteries in *England* before the time of the *Romans*. In many parts of the kingdom, fragments and vessels of *Roman* pottery have been found, but most of these have been the utensils of their armies, and were not made upon the spot. However, at some of their stations they certainly had potteries, and the appropriate curiosity of the late Mr. Wedgwood on this subject, led him to the discovery of one at Chesterton, near Newcastle-under-Line, and in the neighbourhood likewise of the present potteries. It was formerly a Roman station, and the site of the *old castle*. About thirty years ago, he caused a spot in this village to be opened to a considerable depth, and there found the same appearances as will be exhibited in our present potteries a thousand years hence, if they should be uncovered; the foundations and other remains of ovens and workshops, and large masses of pitchers accumulated by

Plate



the effects of the fire on vessels in baking. No district could be more favourable to pottery before that art attained sufficient merit to become an object of distant commerce, for it abounds with a variety of coloured clays and of coal. Chesterton, which is only two miles distant from Burslem, has not now any potteries, the latter having for several centuries been known to be the principal seat of them.

For making pottery, or earthen ware, the clay is beaten in water, by which the fine parts are suspended in the fluid, while the coarser sink to the bottom of the vessel. The thick liquid is further purified by passing it through hair and lawn sieves of different degrees of fineness; and is afterwards mixed with another liquor of about the same density, consisting of ground flints. This was the composition of the white stone ware about forty years ago, the staple manufacture of the potteries of this kingdom; and it is also that of finer earthen wares at present in use, though in different proportions, and with various improvements introduced by the ingenuity of succeeding manufacturers. This mixture is then dried in a kiln, and after being beaten to a proper consistence, becomes fit for being formed by the workmen into dishes, plates, bowls, &c.

The fine white and cream-coloured earthen wares now made in England, are fired twice; the first time to give them the requisite hardness, and in that state they are called biscuit; they are then dipped in a vitreous composition, and being subjected to a second burning, acquire a coating of true glass, thence called a glaze. If they are finished with painting in enamel, it is necessary to pass them a third time through the *fire*. One of the ingredients of this glass being oxyde of lead, the workman, whose hands are constantly immersing in the mixture, is subject to *paralisis*, unless due precaution be taken. To prevent it, the manufacturers have of late years assigned to such men a varied employment about their ovens, and furnish them with a dress to wear at the glazing tub, and throw off when they leave it, and a water cistern, soap, and towels near them, that they may be more certain, when employed in glazing, to wash their hands before they go to their meals. It is feared, however, that an unhappy opinion of the efficacy of spirituous liquors does more mischief to this class of workmen than any other circumstance, for attributing to the effect of lead whatever slight disorder occurs, they have recourse in the first instance to them, as specifics in such cases; and thus acquire the habit of an immoderate use of what probably affords them a temporary relief, but does not fail to produce a permanent and destructive disease. This is we believe the sole opprobrium which attaches to the potter's art; yet even this may be greatly diminished, if not entirely removed, by the precautions above-mentioned: however, as it is desirable to preclude the use of lead altogether, the Society for the Promotion of the Arts has offered a premium for a substitute for this glaze, or for a mode of using it, which would not subject the men to these dangers.

The white and the brown stone wares are passed only once through the fire; for, at a certain period of

the heat, they are made to undergo a partial vitrification of the surface, by the fumes of muriate of soda, this salt being thrown into the oven, and the pieces of ware so disposed as to receive the fumes of it on every part of their surfaces. This method of glazing earthen ware with salt, was introduced into England by two brothers from Holland, of the name of Elers, about the year 1700: they settled in the neighbourhood of the Staffordshire potteries; and it is remarkable, that the alarm occasioned by the fumes (which spread over the country) obliged them to leave it. The son of one of these artists was afterwards an active magistrate of the county of Oxford, and his son is at present a very respectable English barrister. A similar manufactory was, however, soon after established at Shelton, in the potteries, by one of their workmen named Astbury, who possessed himself of their secret; and as it became of great utility, it was readily tolerated by the inhabitants; and at length, on the common day of glazing (Saturday), the thick offensive fumes from fifty or sixty manufactories, filled the valleys, and covered the hills of a district of country extending many miles. There is no doubt that potteries have been established for many centuries in this part of Staffordshire, which abounds with coal at some depth indeed below the surface: strong indications have been found of a site of Roman potteries; but, down to the epoch I have been speaking of, the productions, and the condition of the potters, were in much the same rude state as when Plott made his survey of the county. Messrs. Elers had also the merit of introducing into this country a red unglazed porcelain, which they made from a clay found in the estate they had settled upon in Staffordshire, called Broadwall; but it was only the brown stone ware, of the same kind as that now made by the Lambeth potters, in the composition of which no flint is used, which they glazed in the manner above described: the white stone ware, and the use of ground flints in pottery, are discoveries of later years, and owe their origin to the following curious incident: About the year 1720, a potter (believed to be the Astbury above-mentioned) travelling to London on horseback, had occasion at Dunstable to seek a remedy for a disorder in his horse's eyes, and the hostler of the inn, by burning a flint-stone, reduced it to a fine powder, which he blew into them. It sufficiently appears from history, literary, natural, and civil, and this anecdote among a thousand others confirms the truth of the observation, that the useful arts, and almost all the hints that have chiefly contributed to the promotion of science, have been furnished more from accident than design; not so much from the natural vigour and celestial fire of the soul, as from particular facts obtruded by chance at different times on different persons.

The potter observing the beautiful white colour of the flint after calcination, instantly conceived the uses to which it might be applied in his manufacture; and then introducing into use the white pipe clays found on the north side of Devonshire, instead of the irony clays of his own country, he readily produced a white stone ware. At first the

flints were reduced to powder by manual labour, to the great injury of the persons employed; but the immortal Brindley, in the early part of his life, constructed the mills that are at present used for grinding them in a moist state. The potters of the present day have discovered, that the pipe clays of the *south* side of the county of Devon, are superior to those of the north side, which are consequently abandoned; and they are now supplied from the *south*, and from the Isle of Purbeck in Dorsetshire.

The late Mr. Wedgwood was a native of Burslem, where his forefathers for several generations had been potters. In the stage of the manufactory we have described, and about the year 1750, he had completed an apprenticeship with his elder brother, who was a potter in Burslem, and distinguished himself by many ingenious deviations from the usual practice of the potters in those days, and by several striking marks of youthful genius.

We profess not to be the biographers of this eminent man, nor are we possessed of materials which would enable us to be so; but as almost every species of earthen ware now produced in this country, was his original invention, and has only received embellishments from succeeding manufacturers, together with some alterations to suit it to the varied fashions of the day, so it is hardly possible but the history of himself must in some degree go hand in hand with the history of his art.

Among his first works, were the imitations of precious stones, and in this branch he carried on a considerable trade with the travellers of London, for several years, making the pieces of the sizes and forms proper for setting in metal: this was no small step in the art, because he found out the means of uniting various colouring substances with clay, and of combining clays of different colours so as to form masses, whose internal appearance corresponded with that of the surface. When he afterwards applied the same discoveries to making vessels of greater bulk, he contrived to lay the colouring combinations over the surface only, with nearly equal effect. Thus was produced a great variety of *coloured* earthen wares, and these have been since increased, and may be so *ad infinitum*, by varying the proportions of the substances used. These were soon followed by new patterns of tea equipages, modelled and coloured to resemble *pine-apples*, *melons*, *apples*, *cauliflowers*, *&c. &c.* all of which in their day we recollect to have seen the shops abound with, and immense numbers were sent to the Continent, but now they are no longer known. To these succeeded an invention, which has eventually been of the greatest advantage to the commerce of the country.

In the year 1763, Mr. Wedgwood produced a new species of earthen ware for the table, covered with a rich and brilliant glaze, bearing sudden alternations of heat and cold, manufactured with ease and expedition, and consequently cheap. To this new manufacture the queen was pleased to give her name and patronage, commanding it to be called *Queen's ware*, and honouring the inventor by appointing him her majesty's potter. The introduction of this cream-coloured arti-

cle, very soon put a stop to the importation of French and Dutch earthen ware; and since that period very considerable quantities of the new ware have been exported to those very countries, and to every part of the world. To Mr. Wedgwood we are likewise indebted for the invention of the following kinds of earthen ware and porcelain, viz.

1. A terra cotta; resembling porphyry, granite, Egyptian pebbles, and other beautiful stones of the silicious or chrystalline order.

2. Basaltes; a fine black porcelain bisque, of nearly the same properties with the natural stone; it receives a high polish, serves as a touch-stone for metals, strikes fire with steel, resists all the acids, and bears without injury a stronger fire than the basaltes itself.

3. A white porcelain bisque, of a smooth wax-like surface, of the same properties with the preceding, except in what depends upon colour.

4. Jasper; a white porcelain bisque, of exquisite beauty and delicacy, possessing the general properties of the basaltes, together with that of receiving colours through its whole substance, in a manner which no other body, ancient or modern, has been known to do: this renders it peculiarly fit for *cameos*, portraits, and all subjects in bass-relief, as the ground may be coloured throughout, without paint or enamel, whilst the raised figures are of a pure white. This beautiful material enabled him to lay the foundation of a school for modelling in basso-relievo, which our artists had before paid very little attention to. This was a favourite object with him, and he employed the best artists of that period in copying the works of antiquity to which he could gain access at home. Others he sent to Rome, to make copies and casts of the most celebrated medallions and entablatures, which he afterwards executed in this material, and chiefly by artists whom he had reared under his own eye, the children of his workmen selected by him for the marks of genius they displayed. Had not his health declined a good deal for a few of the last years of his life, owing to the labours of youth in the progress of his manufactory, he had intended to prosecute this branch to all the excellence of which it is susceptible.

His much admired copy of the *Barberini*, or *Portland vase*, was his *chef d'œuvre* in this way.

A new æra in pottery, and indeed in the arts of the country, was formed by the publication of Sir William Hamilton's book of *Etruscan Vases*. This might have lain in the libraries and cabinets of the curious, and not have produced any general effect, without the aid of a man of genius in the situation of Mr. Wedgwood. He was at once charmed with the beautiful simplicity of the forms, and placed himself for days at the bench with his workmen, till he had succeeded in making correct copies of them. By these models, he revised and renovated the forms of his manufactory; and being introduced to universal notice, they soon engaged the attention of artists in other ways, and brought about a revolution very favourable to the taste of the age: for before this time, scarcely any forms were to be seen among our works of art, but the old, heavy, disgusting *French* forms.

The art of pottery in this king-

dom is no less indebted to this ingenious man for various discoveries, and the taste which he displayed, than for the arrangement and mechanical contrivances which he introduced, in which the manufacturers were almost entirely deficient before he began his career. One of his greatest improvements in this way, was, the application of the *engine lathe* to the purposes of pottery, about the year 1767. This has given the means of such extensively varied embellishments, as may well entitle it to be considered a new æra.

The principal improvements which have been made in pottery by other manufacturers within the last twenty years, have been in the blue printed ware, in imitation of the blue and white oriental porcelain. This has been carried to a degree of excellence by some of them, surpassing what we have ever received from *China*, in respect to the art of design and beauty of colouring, and has nearly, if not altogether, stopped the importation of this kind of porcelain. Even to this, we recollect, the ingenuity of Mr. Wedgwood pointed out the way; for he was the first among the potters who practised the art of displaying this fine blue colour under the glaze of a white ware he had invented, and made immense quantities of it in table services, with a moulded or rayed edge, which is still in use, though not in that estimation which it enjoyed on its first introduction. Other manufacturers advanced upon his improvement, by calling in the aid of the designer and engraver, and have great merit, by giving to their country a new source of beneficial commerce. Some beautiful specimens of this ware are exhibited in these rooms, produced by the present proprietors. This, however, need not preclude us from expressing the sentiment with which we have all along intended to conclude this article, that in walking through the rooms of Mr. Wedgwood, we were surprised that such multifarious articles could be the production of one manufactory. Our surprise was perhaps in some degree lessened, by the information we received, that this concern alone employed more than five hundred persons; but this rather increased than diminished the respect and admiration we felt for the powers of that mind in which all these important discoveries originated.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

In our last number we presented a general retrospect of the principal events which marked the history of the year 1808. We are sorry to state, that the present year has commenced under circumstances the most inauspicious. The information which we have received in the course of the last month, gives us no reason to expect that the present arduous contest will soon be terminated. The sanguine hopes which, during the year 1808, filled and inspired every generous breast, are now considerably depressed, and those bright prospects which Spanish loyalty and patriotism had opened to the world, are much obscured. An awful cloud, fraught with all the elements of mischief and ruin, hangs over that country, to which the hopes of all Europe

were lately directed; and Napoleon Bonaparte, like the genius of evil, or the destroying angel, "rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm." The armies of Spain have been scattered before him, and the British army has retreated without waiting for the contest. Although the hopes and feelings of the English nation still fondly cling to every portion of the Spanish peninsula which has not yet submitted to the tyrant, those hopes are much less sanguine than they lately were, and those feelings are sickened in the contemplation of the great calamities which have recently befallen the Spanish nation, whose cause was, and still is, so justly dear to every British bosom.

When in our last number we mentioned the arrival of Bonaparte at Madrid, we were not aware of the extent of the calamity which Spain had suffered, but still relied on the wisdom and patriotism of her generals, and the spirit and unanimity of the people; we still hoped that the Spaniards would oppose a determined resistance to the enemy, and that our brave army would be able to second their generous efforts, and gain immortal honour for themselves and their country. We little expected to hear the charges of treason or gross incapacity applied (and perhaps justly applied) to such names as *Morla* and *Castanos*; and still less did we expect to hear the inhabitants of the north of Spain reproached by General *Romana* for apathy and indifference to the public cause. We did entertain the hope, which every Englishman indulged in, that our grand army in Spain should measure its strength with the enemy in equal combat; and we certainly did feel confident, that the valour and prowess of our troops would have borne them nobly through the contest. We flattered ourselves with the hope of recording our own triumphs and those of our allies. The scene, alas! is changed, and the faithful historian of the calamitous times in which we live, is obliged to direct his principal attention to the operations of the great actor and prime cause of all the political evils which the theatre of Spain and of Europe now exhibits.

Bonaparte had well digested his plans before he entered Spain. He perceived that the Spaniards had lost a considerable portion of time, and that their preparations for defence were insufficient and incomplete. There was no connection between Blake's army, which barely exceeded 20,000 fighting men, and the central army commanded by Castanos. As to the army of Estremadura (which, in conjunction with the British, was to have formed the army of reserve,) it was contemptible, and the British troops which were to have supported it, were near a month's march behind them. Under these circumstances, Bonaparte found it an easy task to conquer and disperse the armies of Spain separately. Blake's army was the only one which gave him any serious resistance, and which appears to have fully discharged its duty to the country. The army of Estremadura were most shamefully beaten out of Burgos, with great loss, and were afterwards beaten out of what had been considered an impregnable position, the pass of Somo-Sierra. The central army, also, experienced a complete defeat

the cause of which is distinctly attributed by many persons in Spain, to the incapacity or treachery of General Castanos. General O'Neill, who commanded the left wing of the Spanish army at Tudela, states, in his official account of that part of the battle that he was engaged in, that it would have been a complete victory if he had been supported by the center. Whether the charges against Castanos are well founded or not, still the evil has happened, the armies of Spain have been beaten and dispersed, half of that country already conquered, and we fear, the British army is rather in a situation to consult its own safety, than one in which it can retrieve it.

The system which Bonaparte has hitherto pursued in Spain, is a mixture of force and conciliation. He has entered Spain, not for the purpose of revenging any injury or affront, but for the avowed purpose of conquering the country, placing the Spanish crown on his own head, or that of his brother, and retaining the conquests that he expects to make. It would, therefore, be bad policy in him to add to the hatred which the Spaniards feel against him, his family, and his nation: on the contrary, he offers general pardons, except to about ten or twelve of the principal men in Spain, whom he denounces as traitors to France and Spain, and decrees that their property shall be confiscated, and themselves shot as soon as taken. Among the proscribed are, the Dukes de L'Infantado and Medina Cœli, Don Pedro Cevallos, and the Bishop of St. Andero. The capitulation of Madrid appears to be a shameful transaction, and to fix the charge of treason upon Morla, and others by whom it was negociated. They agreed that the garrison and all the inhabitants should be disarmed; and they had the meanness to stipulate for themselves, that they should retain their places and appointments. It is, therefore, by no means surprising, that the populace of Madrid should conceive they had been sold to slavery by the treachery of Morla and their generals. When the news was first received of the surrender of Madrid, those who were most sanguine in the Spanish cause, contended that the possession of the capital did not advance the enemy in obtaining possession of the country. The juntos, however, in Spain, seemed to consider the matter in a different point of view, and took every possible precaution to prevent the news of its surrender from spreading, and to report that Madrid was making an obstinate defence.

In consequence of this report, Sir John Moore, who had remained for a considerable time at Salamanca, and who had given orders to Sir David Baird to retreat, revoked those orders, and resolved to attempt a movement as a diversion. Having effected a junction with Sir David Baird and Lord Paget, he advanced with one of the most considerable British armies that ever was assembled on the Continent, to the attack of a French force of about 18,000 men, commanded by Marshal Soult, who were posted at Soldannah. On his march he was joined by a strong detachment from Romana's army, and his entire force could not be much less than 40,000 men. On his arrival, upon the 23d of December, almost with-

in sight of the enemy he came to attack, he received information, that Marshal Soult had received a considerable reinforcement from Polencia, and that Bonaparte, at the head of his whole army, had left Madrid to cut off his retreat. Upon this information, Sir John Moore resolved upon an immediate retreat. Whether this information was worthy of credence, or whether it was possible for Bonaparte to have cut off his retreat, if he had waited to attack Soult, cannot be ascertained from the information now before the public, as extracts only of Sir John Moore's official letter have been printed. It appears, however, certain, (as far as we can rely upon the French bulletins) that Bonaparte knew nothing of this movement of Sir John Moore on the 19th, and that he had not then detached a man from his grand army at Madrid. It is evident, therefore, that either the French bulletin of the 19th is totally untrue, or else that this information which determined the sudden retreat of the British army, was merely a *false alarm*. In the march, as well as in the retreat, many corps of the British cavalry were engaged with the enemy's horse, and were always successful. The superiority of the British cavalry to that of the French, has been completely ascertained, and this circumstance would have been, in any other period of our history, a great subject of national triumph: the times are, however, now long past when nations fought merely for honour. They are now fighting for their existence; and the question is not so much, whether the British troops are, or are not, superior to the French at equal numbers, as whether the British army collectively, or the British nation altogether, can, by any possible exertion, save the world from that ruin and degradation with which it is now threatened. We cannot pretend, at present, to pronounce any opinion respecting the propriety of the retreat of the British army, as very little information on the subject had been received at the time that the materials of which this work is composed, were, necessarily, sent to press. We have only heard, that government have sent, and are sending more troops to Spain, and that it is by no means certain that Sir John Moore intends to re-embark. We ardently wish there may be no necessity for such a measure, that the British army may still be able to perform the task for which it was originally sent out, and nobly answer the high expectations which Europe has formed from its well-known valour and discipline. It will give us the most sincere pleasure to be able, in our succeeding number, to record some bright achievements, which may reflect honour upon this country, and allow us to entertain more sanguine hopes of the ulterior success of the Spanish cause.

In our last number we stated, that the Convention of Cintra was then under examination before the Board of Inquiry at Chelsea. That board has since presented its report, in which the members were unanimous in recommending that no court-martial should be resorted to, and in bearing testimony to the *zeal and firmness of all the three generals*. Three of them, however, Lords Moira and Pembroke, and General Nichols, disapproved of

the convention; but all of them, except Lord Moira, approved of the armistice which preceded it. This report has, however, in no degree changed the opinion which the public had previously formed. They still continue to think, that the result of the campaign in Portugal had disappointed the just and reasonable expectations of the country. They still remain impressed with the idea, that blame attaches somewhere. They cannot understand how the same *measure of praise* and the *same terms* can be applied to Sir Arthur Wellesley and to Sir H. Burrard. If the board thought that Sir Arthur Wellesley was right in wishing to follow up the victory of Vemiera to the utmost, and marching to Torres-Vedaos, it is difficult, indeed very difficult, to conceive that Sir Harry Burrard was entitled to the praise of *firmness* for resisting that plan; inasmuch as firmness in error, and in opposing what is right, has not been hitherto considered a praiseworthy quality: but, on the other hand, if the board conceived that Sir Arthur was wrong, and that Sir H. Burrard was right, it would have been more satisfactory to the public, if they had expressed that opinion unequivocally and distinctly. All the members (with the exception of Lord Moira) approved of the armistice concluded on the 22d, conceiving, that as the French had retired to a strong defensive position, it was prudent to sign an armistice, that would give time to Sir John Moore's division to land and form a junction with the army. Lord Pembroke and General Nichols coincided in this opinion, but disapproved of the final convention as unnecessary. Lord Moira has stated with great ability his reasons for disapproving both of the armistice and the convention. As to the armistice, his objection was, that it was not to be considered merely as a suspension of arms, but as an arrangement which formed the basis of the convention. He conceived the convention altogether unnecessary, as the retreat of Junot's army was completely cut off. Supposing his army had crossed the Tagus, they would have found the province of *Alentejo* in complete insurrection against their conquerors, and a retreat through Spain was impracticable after the surrender of Dupont in Andalusia, which set the Spanish army of Andalusia at full liberty to oppose the retreat of Junot in that direction.

If the wisdom of a measure is to be estimated from its result, the Convention of Cintra must appear fully as objectionable now, as it did when the country was first afflicted with the news of its having been signed. The principal argument in favour of it was, that it would liberate the British army in Portugal, and enable it to come to the assistance of the Spaniards before Junot's army could come into the field. We find, however, in point of fact, that on the very first attempt made by the British army to effect a diversion in favour of Spain, by attacking Marshal Soult, they found his army supported by this identical army commanded by General Junot: it therefore does not appear that any thing material in point of time was gained on the part of the British. There has hardly ever been a subject which excited such general interest throughout this country, as the Convention

of Cintra. Sir Arthur Wellesley was well known to the public from his splendid achievements in India, and his high connections with the state. Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir H. Burrard were comparatively unknown. The high opinion which the country formed of the military talents of Sir Arthur Wellesley were confirmed by the account of his victory at Vemiera, and when they found no better fruit from that glorious victory than the Convention of Cintra, they naturally felt the keenest disappointment, and were divided in their opinions as to the party on whom the blame ought to fall. Those who most admired the talents of Sir Arthur Wellesley were at first disposed to throw the whole blame upon Sir Hew Dalrymple, who (not being much known) was represented as a superannuated general, who threw away the fruits of Sir Arthur's victory. Sir Hew, however, appeared in a very different light before the Board of Inquiry. He is a man of very soldier-like appearance, and in his manner a perfect gentleman. He displayed considerable abilities in his answers, as well as in the questions he put; and as he had not landed till the 22d, when the French had taken such a defensive position as made an armistice advisable in the opinion of Sir Arthur Wellesley himself, Sir Hew Dalrymple was evidently responsible merely for the terms of the convention. The most violent attacks were directed against Sir Arthur Wellesley in the public prints, but they were principally founded on the mistaken opinion, that the armistice was altogether negociated by him, and that Sir Hew Dalrymple merely followed the track which he had laid down. This mistake arose from an equivocal expression in the dispatch of Sir Hew, when he stated the armistice to have been "negociated and signed by Sir Arthur Wellesley." Sir Hew, however, in his evidence, declared that he had not intended to attribute the negociating to Sir Arthur, but merely the signing. Sir Arthur Wellesley displayed, during the examination before the board, very superior military talents and knowledge of the subject under discussion, insomuch that it is now a very universal subject of regret, that he was superseded by others, and not allowed to carry his own plans into execution. The characters of the different generals have been appreciated by the opinion of the country, and we do not find it necessary to say any thing more on that subject. As to the conduct of government in this business, it is not objected to them even by their opponents, that they were indifferent to the fate of the expedition, or that they spared any exertion which could have been made to reinforce the army; or that they neglected any means which might have contributed towards its success.

The accounts lately received from America, have been very different from what might reasonably have been expected. When the commerce of America had been nearly ruined by the embargo acts, from the operations of which Mr. Jefferson vainly thought that he could starve this country into compliance with his demands, it was reasonable to expect the American legislature, listening to the wishes of their merchants, would have repealed those acts which injured America

more than any other country: on the contrary, they have resolved, not only to continue those acts, but entirely to stop the intercourse between their own country and the belligerent powers of Europe. It does not appear likely that their non-intercourse act will be of more avail than their embargo acts. The American government recommends those measures as the only alternative between absolute war with England and France, and submission to their decree. The event of the elections proves, that the American government is more popular in that country than was supposed, as their candidate, Mr. Maddison (who will certainly follow the steps of Jefferson) has had a great majority in almost all the states, for his election to the presidency. The state of Massachussets is the only one which appears decidedly hostile to the measures of their government. Among the documents which were laid before the legislature by the government, there is an answer, by Mr. Secretary Canning, to the proposition of Mr. Pinkney, on the part of America, to do away the embargo with respect to us, if this country would rescind its orders in council as far as respected America. This proposition was distinctly refused by the British government, on the ground that the orders in council were not issued in any hostility to America, but for the purpose of retaliating in some degree on France, for the injuries which she sought to bring upon this country, by the operation of her decrees respecting neutral commerce; and that, consequently, his majesty could not give up his just right of retaliating on his enemies in consideration of the repeal of an embargo act, as a measure of internal regulation, with which he had nothing to do, and of which he had never complained. Mr. Canning's letter is undoubtedly a very masterly and spirited state paper, and places the matters in issue between Great Britain and America upon those grounds which we believe will be very generally approved of in this country. This, as well as the many important events of the last six months, will soon be the subject of parliamentary discussion, and the nation looks forward with no common degree of anxiety to the opinions which will be delivered by their representatives, upon subjects rendered more interesting by the momentous crisis at which they are agitated.

LITERARY NOTICES AND INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Edward Davies, author of *Celtic Researches*, has a work in continuation of the subject, in the press, and will shortly appear.

Dr. Kidd's *Outlines of Mineralogy*, in two octavo volumes, will be published in the course of a fortnight.

Mr. Hayley's *Life of Romney*, in a quarto volume, illustrated by engravings, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Johnes' translation of *the Chronicles of Monstrelet*, being a continuation of Froissart's *Chronicles*, will appear in the course of next spring, in four quarto volumes.

Mr. Thomas Mortimer, vice-consul at Ostend forty years ago, is preparing a new *Dictionary of Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures.*

Dr. Hales' first volume of *a New Analysis of Chronology* is expected to appear this month. It will make three quarto volumes.

Dr. Nott's edition of the *Poems of Henry Howard,* Earl of Surry, will shortly be published.

Mr. Todd's new edition of *Milton* will appear in a few weeks; and he has sent to press, *Observations on Gower and Chaucer.*

Mr. James Elmes is engaged on *a Dictionary of the Fine Arts,* to include accounts of the arts in theory and practice, and of their professors in all ages.

In considering the present state of medicine in Great Britain, the philanthropist will be gratified by observing the distinguished and honourable characters of its various professors, most of whom aim rather at securing a fair reputation, by unremitting diligence, and unwearied efforts to improve the science, than by meanly practising on the ignorance and prejudices of mankind. Quacks indeed there are, even amongst those who are deemed regularly educated, and legally authorized to practise; but these are known to the profession, if not to the world, and though they may for a while batten on the follies of the multitude, they can never obtain the esteem of the respectable portion of their brethren, nor meet the approving smiles of an honest independent man.

Whilst Europe rings with the din of arms, and dismay waves her banner over prostrate millions, it is pleasing to find a class of men devoting themselves to alleviate the sufferings of humanity, and exerting their talents to devise new modes of averting the ravages of disease, or tempering the inevitable approach of death. From every account which we have been able to procure, the practice of medicine in this country has attained a higher degree of perfection than in any other. This chiefly consists in the strict attention which is now given to the appearances of disease as they actually occur; in accounting for them upon rational principles; or when unable to explain them by any known laws of the animal economy, in a candid acknowledgment of incapacity, which necessarily induces a more minute investigation. The philosophy of the immortal Verulam is admirably adapted to medical enquiries, and the induction from facts (the only legitimate mode of forming a system) has done more for medicine in the space of one century, than all the hypothetical notions and ingenious speculations of all the would-be-philosophers that ever existed. It is not that physicians in the present age are more learned, or possess greater talents than those of former times; but they have a better way of applying them: instead of torturing their invention with the formation of new hypotheses, they are content to collect and arrange facts. Besides all this, the facility of acquiring anatomical knowledge is now greater, and morbid anatomy is more investigated: physiology is pursued with increasing ef-

dour, and has highly rewarded its cultivators by various important discoveries; whilst the daily progressive advance of chemistry, throws new light upon living as well as inanimate matters; all conspiring to divest theory of erroneous principles, and tending to simplify practice.

The last year has not been productive of any great or marked changes in medical opinion, nor, in its present maturity, could much deviation be rationally expected. We think it our duty, however, to notice the increasing practice of using mercurial preparations. It might seem fruitless to insist on the necessity of exercising extreme caution in the administration of a medicine with such powers as mercury is known to possess; yet the most ignorant apothecary, who ought merely to prepare the remedy, will give it freely in the most trifling indisposition; and the physician is actually called in to check the excess of salivation, or rescue the unfortunate sufferer from some of the more fatal consequences of mercurial action; from locked jaw, from rheumatism, from palsy, from consumption. Who would put a loaded musket into the hands of an idiot? Why are unskilful men suffered to play with a medicine equally dangerous in such hands? A physician of eminence in this metropolis may have performed wonders with mercury: if, however, he connect almost every disease with morbid action of the liver, we are not to be surprised, that, with all his acuteness, he is sometimes mistaken, and his patient suffer: what then must be the consequence of every pretender to medicine, blindly following this master in practice, without his discrimination or judgment?

Since the late publication of Dr. Hamilton, demonstrating the utility of purgatives, this class of medicine has been more extensively employed, and with decided advantage: many complaints, especially those of the stomach and bowels, which resisted stimulating remedies, have been effectually relieved by those of an aperient nature; and numbers of people have been snatched from the very jaws of death, by the well-timed exhibition of a purgative; though their friends objected, because they contended, that no nourishment had been taken into the system. It is a very fatal source of error to imagine, that because little nutriment is taken, there is therefore no necessity for evacuents; by emptying the intestinal canal, we often at once remove the cause of fever and various other severe complaints, apparently unconnected with the state of the bowels. Very many cases, which in the hands of some men would be dosed with calomel, will yield to the simplest purgatives; and many sucking babes we are confident might thus be saved from destruction.

We have already extended this article so much, that we can give but very brief notice of some of the principal medical works that have issued from the press during the last year, indeed few of them require any comments; they are sufficiently dense to sink without our assistance. From their necessarily liberal education, most men who fill the higher departments of medicine, acquire the

art of composition; and though few of them write well, many are candidates for fame, and numbers of these become authors, as some assume the office of lecturers, that they may advertise themselves in the newspapers without incurring the odium of quacking. Many of the modern books on medicine are therefore mere compilations; those who are the most capable of writing original, useful, and practical works, having generally the least time and opportunity.—Another shameful abuse is, that of advertising the second, third, and even fifth edition of books, of which not a single impression has been disposed of; if this practice continue, it will become necessary to point out the particular works to which we allude.

The subject which has been most discussed, and has called forth a variety of publications, chiefly from the pens of Dr. Bancroft, Mr. Keate, and Dr. Robert Jackson, is the fifth report of the commissioners of military enquiry, upon the abuses which were obliged to exist in the medical department of the army. As this, however, implicates the characters of some gentlemen of high reputation, and involves some interesting topics of medical enquiry, we must defer our remarks upon it to a future opportunity, when our limits may permit us to present our readers with some important information on the subject.

Dr. Beddoes*, "*dont la fertile plume peut tous les mois sans peine enfanter un volume!*" has addressed a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, on the causes and removal of the prevailing discontents, imperfections, and abuses in medicine. This also we propose to notice more particularly in a future number.

We are happy to announce, that vaccine inoculation flourishes, and gains strength with time. The attacks upon it in the few works which have lately appeared, are feeble indeed; and evidently are the faint efforts of an expiring enemy. No publication worth naming, has proceeded from the anti-vaccinists during the last year: they have long substituted violence, abuse, and invective for argument; and if the advocates for vaccination would allow it to make its own way, its opposers would sink into their original obscurity. A good cause will sometimes suffer from the incapacity or the intemperance of its defenders. It is also gratifying to us to be able to state, that the Small-Pox Hospital no longer continues to diffuse its pestilence through every street and alley in London: the good effects of which will presently be ascertained from the bills of mortality. Small-pox inoculation is now confined within the walls of the hospital; till very lately a stream of infection was circulated by the out-patients, through every part of the metropolis. We are informed, however, that some worthy members of the community, affecting a simple sort of philanthropy, deprecate this; "because," say they, "the poor will no longer be eased of the burthen of their surplus children! one third of which were formerly swept

* Since this article was written, medical science has been deprived of one of its noblest ornaments, by the death of Dr. Beddoes.

off by the small-pox; and they must now come to the parish!"

THE BEAUTIES OF PURCELL: *a Selection of favourite Songs, &c. from the different Works of Purcell, by* John Clarke, *Mus. Doc. Cambridge.*

The musical world are principally indebted to Mr. Bartleman, the celebrated vocal performer, for the revival of a taste for the exquisite compositions of Henry Purcell. These unrivalled productions (from a scarcity of copies, and from the difficulty of performing them) had been seldom heard, and still more rarely heard to advantage, when Mr. Bartleman, by his just conception and masterly execution, rescued them from the obscurity towards which they were fast retiring, and established their merit in the estimation of the public, indisputably stronger than ever. The few copies that exist, are full of inaccuracies in the music, and are likewise incumbered with several songs, the words of which were unfit to meet the eye of delicacy: a new edition, therefore, or rather a *selection* of the more beautiful compositions, omitting the objectionable pieces, was quite a desideratum among musical amateurs. This task has been undertaken by Dr. Clarke, and it has been performed in a manner highly creditable to his taste and judgment.

In order to facilitate the performance to those accompanists who are not competent to play from a figured bass, or score, a separate part for the piano-forte is added, in which the harmonies are written at full length, and the principal features of the instrumental accompaniments (when there are any in the original scores) are carefully preserved. In one or two instances, Dr. Clarke has ventured to alter the text of Purcell, and to introduce a different *bass*, and occasionally even a *symphony* of his own." But these alterations are in reality of a very trivial nature, otherwise they would have met our most decided disapprobation; for we are of the number of those who think, that (in general) to *alter* Purcell, is to *spoil* him. We wish Dr. Clarke, instead of noticing these deviations from the original text in his preface, had pointed them out in a note at the bottom of the page where they occur.

At the beginning of the recitative, page 16, there is the chord of the $\frac{6}{4}$ in the accompaniment, instead of the $\frac{6}{4}$: it cannot be the chord of the $\frac{6}{4}$, as the resolution takes place in the bass.

We are surprised that Dr. C. has omitted the beautiful movement, "*So ready and quick is a spirit of air* *," at the end of the duet, "*Hark, my Daridcar!*"—It is always performed at the King's Concert of Ancient Music, where this style of composition is better understood and performed than at any other in the kingdom. By omitting it, the duet is unfinished, and its termination is both abrupt and unsatisfactory: as the movement is not long, the words good, and the music equally delightful with the rest of the duets, we cannot conceive any reason for suppressing it.

We are also surprised that he

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* Vide "*Orpheus Britannicus,*" second edition, page 110, book I.

should not have included among "*The Beauties of Purcell*," the fine bass song, "*Return, revolting rebels* *,"—This song deserves to be better known: it has infinitely more merit than the air Dr. C. has inserted from the *Birth-day Ode*.

Great praise is due to the person who revised the plates: they are uncommonly correct. One slight error only has fallen under our observation; it is the third bar of page 121, where there is a sharp wanting to the G in the vocal part.

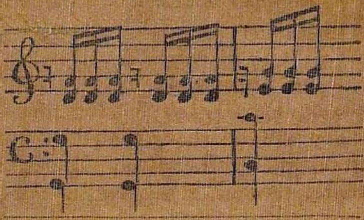
The best pieces in this fine collection, are the following:—The whole of the frost scene from *King Arthur*, but particularly the bass solo, "*What pow'r art thou?*" Also the bass songs, "*Let the dreadful engines*,"—"*Ye twice ten hundred deities*,"—"*Thy genius, lo!*" the cantata, "*From silent shades;*" the two duets, "*Hark, my Darid-car*,"—"*Were I to choose*," and the songs, "*I attempt from love's sickness*,"—"*Fairest isle*," and "*Come unto these yellow sands*."

The former pieces are principally remarkable for their bold originality, their scientific, yet natural modulation; the latter for their unaffected expression, their simple, yet elegant melodies; and the whole of them for the wonderful adaptation of the music to the words. It is this last characteristic that constitutes the principal charm of Purcell's compositions; it is this which places him so far above the ephemeral composers of the present day, whose trifling, unmeaning melodies are equally adapted to one set of words, as to another*.

Upon the whole, we congratulate the admirers of Purcell upon the acquisition of this purified edition of their favourite author. The defects we have pointed out may be easily rectified in the second edition; and we sincerely wish Dr. Clarke may meet the encouragement he so well deserves, for the care, assiduity, and skill he has manifested in the completion of so arduous an undertaking.

"MAMMA MIA:" *a favourite Italian Air, with twelve variations for the piano-forte*, by T. Latour, PIANISTE *to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales*.

We have heard that Mr. Latour is a brilliant, shewy performer on the piano-forte, but he has very slender pretensions to the name of composer. We should have been surprised at meeting with the following passage (which occurs repeatedly in the fifth variation), even in the first production of an *amateur*, much less in the work of a professor who styles himself *pianiste* to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.



* Vide *Orp.* second edition, page 88, book II.

* It is a fact, that a great part of the music of "*The Travellers*," was written by Mr. Corri, and afterwards given to Mr. Cherry to adapt to such words as would correspond to the accent and rythm of the different melodies.

When operas are thus *manufactured*, what can the public expect, but verses without poetry, and music without meaning?

Mr. Latour seems uncommonly fond of this *original* method of resolving the discord of the seventh, for the same kind of *harmonious succession* is repeated in the tenth variation. We recommend "*Monsieur Le Pianiste*" to peruse Dr. Callcott's little *Musical Grammar*, or to submit his productions to the correction of some friend who understands the first rules of composition.

The favourite Dance in TEKELI, *arranged as a Rondo for the piano-forte.*

From this unassuming first essay, we augur very favourably of the future productions of Mr. Stokes. We think, however, there is rather too much *harpeggio*, and the first episode is too long. We think, also, there is a want of variety in the harmonics, where the *mottivo* is repeated. The last bars are uncommonly good, and discover evident marks of a classic taste. Upon the whole, it is a very pleasing arrangement of a popular little dance; and we entertain no doubt, that Mr. Stokes' future productions will prove worthy the pupil of so great a master, as the celebrated Mr. Samuel Wesley.

Lord Viscount Valencia is preparing his *Travels* for the press. They will be accompanied by engravings by Landseer, Warren, Storer, Angus, and Greig, consisting chiefly of views in Abyssinia, Arabia, and Hindostan, from the original drawings of his lordship's secretary, Mr. Salt.

We are surprised to see no more of the *Landscape Scenery of Scotland*, from the pencil of Mr. Scrope of Castle-Combe. Are the publishers, or is the engraver, or is Mr. Scrope himself, to be blamed for the non-appearance of his Landscapes from Mr. W. Scott's poem of the *Lay of the last Minstrel?*

The Rev. W. Daniel, author of *Rural Sports*, is proceeding, as we understand, with his *History of the Horse*, to be embellished with engravings, and dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Cardon is also proceeding, with his usual professional success, in his engraving of the *Battle of Maida*, after *de Loutherbourg*, that *veteran in battles*.

The *Reviewers of Art* have completed their first annual volume of four quarterly numbers.—Whatever may be the degree of severity which, in some instances, has been imputed to these strictures, we cannot but applaud the spirit of independence and impartiality in which they are written. If similar feelings were more general among reviewers, we think the republic of letters, as well as the arts, would experience a slow and gradual, perhaps, but ultimately a beneficial result.

MEDICAL REPORT.

AN account of the diseases which have occurred in the reporter's own practice, from the 20th of December, 1808, to the 20th of January, 1809.

Acute diseases.—Pleurisy, 3.... Peripneumony, 2....Acute rheumatism, 6....Catarrhal fever, 18.... Inflammatory sore-throat, 4....Scarlatina anginosa, 6....Synochus, 3....

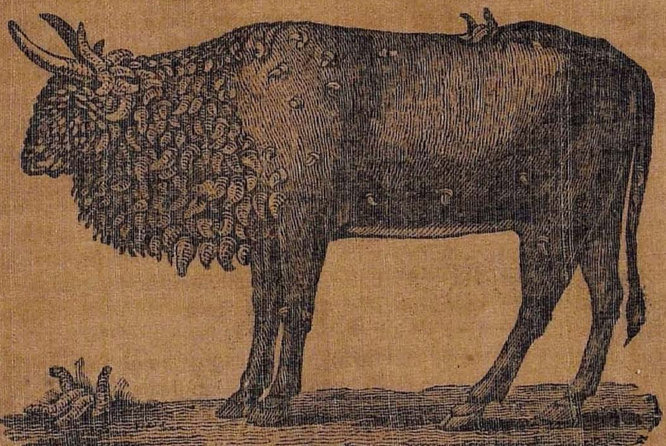
Intermittent fever, 2....Remittent fever, 1....Small-pox, 1....Erysipelas, 1....Hepatitis, 1....Hydrocephalus, 1....Acute diseases of infants, 8.

Chronic diseases.—Cough and dyspnœa, 46....Pulmonary consumption, 4....Tabes and marasmus, 2....Pleurodyne, 3....Hœmoptoe, 3....Hœmatemesis, 1....Lumbago and sciatica, 8....Chronic rheumatism, 9....Cephalalgia, 4....Asthenia, 6....Jaundice, 2....Gastrodynia, 9....Enterodynia, 2....Diarrhœa, 4....Dysure, 2....Dyspepsia, 4....Dysentery, 4....Chronic opthalmia, 3....Hypochondriasis, 2....Menorrhagia, 2....Amenorrhœa, 3...Chlorosis, 2....Dysmenorrhœa, 3....Dropsy, 2.

This is the season when we are to expect pulmonic complaints to abound. The inhabitants of this island are particularly subject to them; they generally prevail from the end of November to the beginning of May; and after resisting the utmost efforts of medical aid, about that period cease, not from the beneficial effects of medicines, but because the agent which excited them no longer acts. When we consider the admirable structure and delicate organization of the lungs; the exquisite fineness and sensibility of the air-cells upon which such an infinite number of minute vessels ramify; the astonishing changes which the blood undergoes in them, and their vast importance to the system; whilst they are particularly exposed to every vicissitude of temperature—we must rather admire that so many people escape, than that so many are affected with complaints in these organs. It is not a cough alone, or what is vulgarly termed "catching cold," which occasions pulmonary consumption, a disease which annually carries off thousands of the finest of our youth. People continue to cough, almost to suffocation, from childhood to old age: who has not witnessed the convulsive efforts of the asthmatic, or the struggles of old men with their winter companion? yet these attain a comfortable series of years, quitting their obstinate coughs when the summer months approach, as regularly as they cast off their great-coats. Nothing is more absurd and erroneous than the supposition that cough is the cause of consumption; it is indeed one of its most distressing symptoms, but the philosophical enquirer does not mistake a symptom of a disease for its cause: for this we must search deeper into the arcana of nature, and probably we may find it in a peculiar state of constitution. What this state is, how it is generated, and what may be the likeliest means of counteracting it, I shall possibly offer some opinions upon in the course of these reports: it is sufficient at present to declare my conviction, that the alarm sounded through the country by certain individuals, is carried to a ridiculous extent, is calculated to excite dismay in persons of delicate feelings, and actually to produce the complaint which its propagators affect to be so anxious to remove.

The case of small-pox inserted in the list, terminated fatally on the 12th day of eruption. It occurred in a stout young man of middle age, and was of the confluent sort, from which very few adults who are seized with it escape. It affords another melancholy instance of the prejudice and folly of men, in re-

sisting the introduction o a species of inoculation which must and will eventually extirpate that scourge of the human race, the small-pox. But there is a conspiracy of a few interested individuals against the good sense and respectable portion of the profession: they are obviously men of little professional eminence, and their obscurity was friendly to them; the instant they left its protecting shade, their views were manifested. They are known and properly appreciated in the medical world; but, unfortunately for the cause of humanity, many good and amiable individuals have been misled by their false statements and sophistical arguments, and have actually, under the belief that they were conferring a benefit upon their neighbours, introduced the small-pox contagion into cottages and hamlets, where it was before unknown. I allude to those respectable ladies and country clergymen, who imagine they are beneficially employed when they are infecting their poor neighbours with the foulest and most fatal plague which is permitted to afflict suffering mortals. I beseech such as these to stay awhile their work of death, and to reflect upon what they are about: they perhaps do not *immediately* destroy the helpless wretches in whom they emit the poison, but they are answerable for the deaths of all who fall the victims of the contagion in the adjacent country, and it is impossible to calculate its extreme subtlety, and the facility with which it is conveyed, by the air and by people's clothes, to a very great distance.



THE HORNED HEIFER.

This extraordinary animal was bred by a Mr. Sharp, near Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire, and is now the property of Mr. Maton, of Compton-street, Clerkenwell: it is about three years old, and is per-

fectly healthy, and in good condition. It has been viewed by many gentlemen, members of the Royal Society, and who appear to consider it as a great natural curiosity: from the head to the shoulders and the neck, it is covered with innumerable horns, from the size of a large pin, to the length of eight inches; and the horns are as perfect as those projecting from its head: the dewlap, which hangs down very low, has also a great number of small projections, resembling those of a hedge-hog. The body has a small quantity, as well as the legs and tail; the eyelids, nostrils, and ears, have several projecting horns; the two former are nearly covered with them. On the rump there was a complete exerescence, resembling a fowl's claw inverted (as in the annexed wood-cut), but is at present nearly rubbed off; the roots of these horny substances are only skin-deep, and the animal does not seem affected by their being handled; they come out in various parts of the body and limbs, first with a scrophulous protuberance, which by degrees becomes a hard horny substance, and produces at first an irritation, which causes the beast to rub them till they bleed; but in every other respect, except as to those wonderful exerescences, the beast is well shaped, and enjoys a good appetite and health.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The operations of husbandry for the last month, have been so much confined to the barn, the feeding-sheds, and straw-yard, that the detail would neither afford instruction or entertainment; we shall not therefore fill our paper, nor occupy the attention of our readers, with imaginary accounts or fanciful speculations. When the season of activity and interest in this department returns, we shall be found at our post.

Plates 5 and 6.—FASHIONS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HALF DRESS.

An Egyptian head-dress of silver and pearls, one point falling on the left shoulder, finished with a tassel; the hair in loose ringlets; pearl ear-rings, bracelets, and necklace; a train dress of brocaded sarsenet, trimmed with silver and vandyked; lace round the neck in form of a tucker, long sleeves of Mecklin or Brussels lace: white gloves and fan; shoes the same as the dress, of brocaded silk, with silver bows.

DANCING DRESS.

The head ornamented with fandeaus of frosted gold; gold necklace, ear-rings, and armlets; white satin opera dress, trimmed all round with gold, tied in front with a gold cord and tassel; white satin shoes, trimmed with gold, and gold button in front; white gloves, and fan edged with gold.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The prevailing colours for mantles and pelisses are gold, orange, and Bishop's blue; for ball and full dress, satins, tissues, brocaded silks, and velvets are generally worn, trimmed with gold and silver;—

Henry VIII. hats, trimmed or embroidered with beads, gold, silver, or chenille, are becoming and fashionable; feathers of various colours to correspond are likewise much worn. For morning dresses, bombazeens are coming into fashion; the prevailing [illegible] dark, purple, or Bishop [illegible]

In gentlemen's [illegible] there is little variation since our last number.

Madame Lanchester (St. James's-street) has furnished the designs of the fashions with her usual taste.

Plate 9.—PATENT LANDAU.

The plate is a representation of a landau built by Messrs. Birch and Son, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields. Mr. C. L. Birch has obtained a patent for improvements in the construction of the roofs and upper quarters, not only of landaus, but of all other carriages which are made to fall down. By these improvements the objections against landaus upon the old plan, either as *town*, *pleasure*, or *travelling* carriages, are entirely removed. The head or roof, and upper parts, by the new invention, have an even smooth surface, like a well built town coach, shew no outward joints on the top of the windows, or locks on the roof; yet are so completely secured as to prevent any possibility of being opened from the outside: it removes the inconveniences arising from the leather contracting, or drawing the fore-lights out of their perpendicular position, it causing the shutters and glasses to act properly, and renders it impossible for water to penetrate the leather or to lie on the roof. A carriage constructed upon these principles will admit two imperials upon the top, without at all interfering with opening it, and the spring curtains remain, which in landaus constructed upon the old plan it was necessary to remove, before there was a possibility of their being opened.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

Among the very elegant dresses worn at court on her majesty's birthday, rich figured satins were the most prevalent. The pattern No. 1 was worn by the Duchess of Chandos upon that occasion: it has a very beautiful appearance in full dress. This was supplied by Messrs. Robarts, Plowman, and Snuggs, No. 1, Chandos-street; who are also preparing (for the next month) an extensive assortment of the most elegant patterns in figured gauzes and gossamers, which are so much admired for evening dresses.

No. 2 is the pattern of a gold-coloured figured satin, which was worn at court on her majesty's birthday by the Countess Rothsay, by the Viscountess Sudley, and many other ladies of distinction: this colour was among the most prevalent. It was furnished by Messrs. D. and P. Cooper, Pall-Mall.

No. 3 is a pattern of Bishop's-blue bombazeen: this article, in a

variety of [illegible] principally dark, is becom[illegible]le for morning dresses. It [illegible] economy with elegance, and, together with Irish poplins, bids fair to maintain its ground in the higher circles during the winter. It was furnished by Messrs. Archer and Houghton, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

No. 4 is a pattern of silk-striped shawl, a fashionable article for gentlemen's waistcoats. It is manufactured in Yorkshire, Wiltshire, and Spitalfields, but the two latter produce a better manufactured article: it is made with silk and wool. It was furnished by Messrs. James, Thomas, and Joseph Kesteven.

Poetry.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1809.

By H. J. Pye, *Esq. P. L.*

Full-orb'd in equinoctial skies,
When the pale moon malignant rides,
And bids the howling tempest rise,
And swells the ocean's briny tides,
Dreadful against the sounding shore
The winds and waves tumultuous roar,
The torrent-braving mound in vain
The stormy inroad would restrain,
The surges with resistless sway
Force o'er the labour'd mole their way,
Scorn every weak resource of human toil,
O'erwhelm the peopled town, and waste
the cultur'd soil.

But when, by native fences barr'd
From billowy rage, the happier land,
And rocky cliffs for ever stand
To the wide-water'd coast a guard,
Such as on Vecta's southern steep
Look down defiance on the raging deep,
Such as on Dover's breezy down
On Gallia's hostile borders frown,
Tho' billows urging billows roar,
And idly beat against the shore,
While from the heights sublime the swain
Mocks the vain efforts of the foaming
main,
Till nature bids the deluged surge subside,
Hush'd is the tempest's voice, and refluent rolls the tide.

So o'er Europa's ravaged plain
We saw the torrent wild of war
Resistless spread its iron reign,
And scatter ruin wide and far;
The embattled wall, the warlike band,
Vainly the Tyrant's course withstand;
Before the impious sons of Gaul
The legions fly, the bulwarks fall:
Yet Britain's floating castles sweep
Invasion from her subject deep;
Yet by her rocks secure from harm,
Securer by her patriot arm,
Iberia turns the battle's tide,
Resists the injurious Tyrant's pride,
While, freely floating in the ambient sky,
Sacred to Freedom's cause, their mingled
ensigns fly.

TO A ROSE-TREE AND A MYRTLE,

Sent to a Lady.

Go, little blooming, fragrant rose,
Go to my love and take thy place;
Unfold thy leaves, thy sweets disclose,
And be an emblem of her face.

And thou, my myrtle, ever green,
Go with the rose, and there impart,
By thy unchanging, humble mien,
An emblem of thy master's heart.

Then if, Eliza, we should twine
The myrtle and the rose together,
Would not the myrtle's leaves combine
To guard the rose from stormy weather?

The Repository

Of Arts, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics.

MANUFACTURERS, Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, that come within the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles, as they come out; and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance, are united, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered.

R. Ackermann, 101, *Strand, London.*

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged in the Alphabetical Order of the Counties.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*Married.*] G. Rickards, esq. to Miss Frances Kettilby, of Sutton.—Mr. James Pryor, to Miss Elizabeth Gutteridge.—At Leighton-Buzzard, Henry Newland, esq. to Mrs. Maly Gurney.

Died.] At Gorhambury, in the 62d year of his age, Viscount Grimston.—At Tempsford, Richard Newman Harding Newman, esq.—The Rev. Dr. Shepherd, archdeacon of Bedford.—Miss Eliza Jane Alston, of Odell Castle.—The Rev. Edward Bunting, of Yelden.

BERKSHIRE.—*Married.*] At Reading, the Rev. J. Ireland, A. M. to Mrs. Favell.—At Pangbourne, R. Trower, esq. to Miss C. Wall.

Died.] At Windsor, Mr. Wm. Wyatt Watt. At Little Faringdon, Robert Saunders, esq.—At West Hanney, Mr. John Smith, aged 85 years.—Mr. Round, aged 74.—At Hareheath, Mrs. May, aged 81.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—*Married.*] J. Bates, esq. of Wycombe Marsh, to Mrs. Goodwin.—Mr. John Bailey, to Miss Elizabeth Starkey, of Poole.—Mr. J. Tyler, to Miss M. Foster.

Died.] At Shalstone, the Rev. J. P. Javoise, LL. D.—Mr. Wm. Thorpe, of Aylesbury.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Married.*] Mr. Uriah Matthews, to Miss Carter, of Cambridge.

Died.] Lately, Miss Fisher, of Newmarket.—Mrs. Rogers, late of Bury.—Mrs. Denny, aged 74.—Mrs. J. Prince, late of Balsham.—Mrs. Clay, of St. Edward's.—At St. John's, Mr. R. Bligh.

CHESHIRE.—*Married.*] Mr. M. Barlow, to Miss S. Hammond.

Died.] John Burscloe, of Stapely, aged 72.—Mr. Brindley, of Dutton, in his 71st year.—Aged 84, Mrs. Hall, of Huxley.—Mrs. Howell, of Bunbury, aged 101.

CORNWALL.—*Married.*] Mr. Wm. Powning, of Penryn, to Miss S. W. Nickel.—Wm Peter, esq. to Miss Frances Thomas, of Chiverton.—Richard Buckall, esq. to Miss Bramwell.

Died.] At Trevissam, Mr. Walter Elliot, aged 97.—At St. Mawes, Mr. Cory.

CUMBERLAND.—*Married.*] John Ponsonby, esq. to Miss Eliza Browne, of Tallentire.—Captain Joseph Scott, to Miss Isabella Kirkbride.—Wm. Priestley, esq. to Miss Poley, of Carlisle.

Died.] At Hall Thwaites, Mrs. Darrick, aged 73.—Mr. Jacob Fletcher, aged 77.—Mrs. Ann Wilkinson, late of Newcastle.—The Rev. John Tatham, of Tatham, aged 93.—At Carlisle, John Scottowe, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Married.*] At St. Werbergh, J. M. B. Pigot, M. D. to Miss Lucinda Boyer.—Mr. John Wilkinson, to Miss Elizabeth Frith, of the Woodseats.—John Webb, esq. of Barton Park, to Miss F. Blurton.

Died.] Mr. Thomas Severne, of Derby.—At Repton, Mrs. Louisa Sleath; same place, the Rev. Wm. Boultber Sleath, D.D. aged 75.—Mr. Goodall, of Normanton.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Married.*] At Barnstaple, Mr. W. Alfred, to Miss Harriet Avery, of Topsham.—John Williams, esq. to Miss Sophia Amelia Cole, of the Park.

Died.] Arthur Tremayne, esq. of Sydenham.—At Plymouth, aged 84, Mr. Henry Hart.—At Barnstaple, Mr. Wm. John Gaitskin.—Mr. Moses Mordecai, aged 66, of Exeter.—At the advanced age of 90, Mrs. Westcott, of St. Thomas's.—At Littleham, the Rev. R. Rymer.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Married.*] The Rev. B. Cracknell, of Plymouth, to Miss Phillips.—The Rev. W. Rose Holden, to Miss Eveleigh.

Died.] Mrs. Pride, of Sherborne.

ESSEX.—*Married.*] At Great Boddow, the Rev. Mr. Abraham Colin Bullen, to Miss Lucy Crichton.—At Wanstead House, the Prince de Condé, to her Serene Highness the Princess Dowager de Monaco.—James Brabazon Cranston, esq. of Chigwell, to Miss Elizabeth Hanson.—Okey Nash, esq. of Marlow, to Miss Elizabeth Chapman.—John Masterman, esq. to Miss Harris, of East-Ham.

Died.—The Rev. T. Holland, M. A. late of Thaxted.—Mr. Joseph Green, aged 85.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—*Married.*] Herbert Lloyd, esq. to Miss Charlotte Maria Holliday.—Edward Hutchins, esq. to Miss Sarah Guest.—The Rev. R. Bickerstaff, to Miss Ann Lloyd.—J. Wood, esq. to Miss Phillips, of Llandilo.

Died.] George Pengree, esq. of Lloughor, near Swansea.—At Lawrenny Hall, Hugh Barlow, esq.—W. Jones, esq. of Swansea, aged 77.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Married.*] The Rev. P. L. Parfit, to Miss E. Griffith.

Died.] At Clifton, Thomas Beddoes, M.D.—At Pardon Hill, Thomas Peacey, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Married.*] Mr John Savage, to Miss Carter.—The Hon. Captain Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie, to Miss Louisa May.—John Conway, esq. to Miss Eliza Fisher.

Died.] At Titchfield, Rear Admiral Jonathan Faulkner.—James Taylor, esq. of the Polygon, Southampton.—At Southampton, the Dowager Lady Shelley.—Lieutenant C. B. Hamilton.—At Portsmouth, Lieutenant-Colonel Archbold.—At Whitchurch, Mr Jasper Winscom; same place, W. Allen, esq.

HARTFORDSHIRE.—*Married.*] James Delancey, esq. to Miss Wilhelmina Perry.—Mr. T. Cheek, to Miss Mary Stuart.—Captain H. M. Samson, to Miss Hamilton.—C. Roddy, esq. to Miss C. Kent, of Watford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Died.*] Mrs. Muddy, of Fownynd.—Nathan Seddon Prickard, esq.—At Bircher, Mrs. Ward, aged 91.—At Crickhowel, the Rev. J. Jones.—James Woodhouse, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—*Died.*] Captain Stevenson, of the royal navy.—At Alconbury, Mr. David Williams, aged 86.

KENT.—*Married.*] Stephen Durtnall, esq. to Miss Charlotte Geere.—J. Laurens Bricknell, esq. to Miss Jane Wilmott.—F. Hare Nailor, esq. to Mrs. Mealy.—John Bowling, esq. to Miss Lilley, of Deal.

Died.] Aged 44, the Rev J. Round, M.A.—Mrs. Fedarb, in her 77th year.—At Barton, Allen Grebell, esq.—Aged 73, Mr. Wm. Dalison.—At Sydenham, Charles Bell, esq. aged 88.—At Margate, Charles Dolbiar, esq. aged 84.

LANCASHIRE.—The Rev. David Jones, to

Miss Lydia Gill, both of Manchester.—At Gretna Green, Mr. Baynes, to Miss Parker, of Whittingham Hall, in this county.—Mr. J. Wright, of Manchester, to Miss F. Wright, of Tamworth.

Died.] Captain George Gellard, Liverpool.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson.—Dr. Cornelius Chertham, of Preston.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Married.*] Mr. Ralph Oldacres, of Arnsby, to Miss Ward.—Mr. Carter, to Miss Martha Smith, of Harborough.—Mr. W. Wright, to Miss Burwell.

Died.] At Melton-Mowbray, aged 91, Mrs. Reeve.—At Loughborough, Robert Stevens, gent. aged 90.—Mr. Carrick, of Leicester.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Married.*] The Rev. Mr. Jowitt, to Miss Wilcox.

Died.] At Cliffe Lodge, Mr. Royston, aged 78.—At Cley, aged 67, T. Jones, esq.—Aged 63, Mr. Gibson, of Oakham.—Mrs. Ann Burditt, aged 80.

MIDDLESEX.—*Married.*] The Rev. Wm. Harrison, to Miss Hunt.—R. T. Farquhar, esq. to Miss Maria Samour.—The Rev. Henry Hunter, of Hammersmith, to Miss Graham.

Died.] In London, the Most Noble the Marquis of Sligo, aged 63.—In Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Henry Percy.—Captain John Bouchier, of Greenwich.—The Hon. Mrs. Cornwallis.—At Camberwell Grove, aged 88, P. Pope, esq.—Josiah Barnard, esq. banker.

NORFOLK.—*Married.*] The Rev. T. Watson, to Miss Lucy Elwin.—William Larke, esq. to Mrs. Worship.—The Rev. P. L. Parfit, of Wells, to Miss E. Griffith.—M. C. Horsley, esq. of King's Lynn, to Miss Isabel Milton.

Died.] John Moutague Poare, esq. of West Brandenham Hall.—At Taesborough, Somers Clarke, esq.—At Norwich, Mrs. Ann Gordon.—Mrs. Warner, aged 101.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Married.*] At Clipston, Mr. T. Bollard, to Miss Gorman.—The Rev. E. C. Wright, to Miss White.

Died.] Mr. Ibbs Wm. Hodges, at Old, aged 81.—In her 87th year, Mrs. Eliz. Bliss.—T. Towers, esq. of Bilton Hall.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*Married.*] Charles Armand Dashwood, esq. of Stanford Hall, to Miss Anna Maria Shipley.

Died.] J. Swann, esq. of Houndsgate, Nottingham.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Married.*] John Henry Tilson, esq. of Watlington Park, to Mrs. S. Langford.

Died.] Mr. R. Slatter, one of the proprietors of the Oxford Herald.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Married.*] Thomas Jay, esq. to Miss Ellen Elizabeth Smith, of Bridgenorth.—James Roden, esq. to Miss Hughes.—Charles Bage, esq. to Miss Ann Harding.

Died.] William Wilson, esq. of Gonsal Cottage.—Mr. Thomas Price, of Dorrington.—At Whittington, Mrs. Tryphena, in her 94th year.—Mr. Coburn, near 100 years of age.—Thos. Smith, esq. at Trippington House.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Married.*] In June last, at Bombay, Andrew Moore Daw, esq. son of Hill Dawe, esq. of Ditcheat, in this county, to Miss Hare, of Bath.—The Rev. M. Mapletoft, to Miss Este.

Died.] At Bath, Lord Gardner, in his 66th year.—General Edward Smith.—Aged 68, the Rev. John Duncan.—At Bath, the Rev. Saml. Abraham, A.M.—The Rev. Mat. Mapletoft, B. D.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Married.*] Mr. Owen Owen, of Covely, to Mrs. Amelia Meredith.—The Rev. T. Theodosius, of Garnall, to Miss Catherine Fletcher.

Died.] Mrs. Fenton, late of Newcastle-under-Line.—Mr. Robert Gibson.—At West Bromwich, Mrs. Kenrick.—Thomas Smith, esq. of Tibbington House.

SUFFOLK.—*Married.*] Sir T. Gage, of Hengrave Hall, to Lady Mary Ann Brown.—Mr. Wm. Partridge, of Lavenham, to Miss L. Cunnington, of Springfield.

Died.] At Wetherden, aged 78, the Rev. R. Shepherd, D.D.—Aged 51, the Rev. J. Steggall, rector of Hessett.—The Rev. John Brand, M.A. of Wickam-Skeith.—The Rev. H. Dawson, of Great Waddingfield.—At Critingfield, Dr. Rodbard, aged 85.—Aged 59, T. Nash, esq.

SURRY.—*Married.*] John Carr, esq. to Miss John Ann Farmer, of Dippen Hall.—Wm. Scudamare, esq. to Miss Davies, of Mortlake.

Died.] At Micham, at the advanced age of 104, Mr. Thomas Clee.—At Dorking, Thos. Bowen, esq. post captain in the royal navy.

SUSSEX.—*Married.*] Captain Prescott, to Miss Faulkiner.—Mr. Pewtress, to Miss Wilmshurst, of Lewes.

Died.] At Alfriston, Mrs. Virgoe, in her 70th year.—Mrs. Bethune, of Rowfant.—Mrs. Ann Beck, at Piddinghoe, in her 96th year.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Married.*] T. Corbin, esq. of Emore, to Miss Taylour.—Mr. C. Thompson, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Murcott.—Mr. John Underwood, to Miss M. Cameron.

Died.] Thomas Mallie, esq. of Coleshill.—At Birmingham, aged 96, Mr. W. Allport.—Mr. J. Ireland, author of several works.

WILTSHIRE.—*Married.*] Mr. Rich. Marsh, to Miss Ann Daran.

Died.] Thomas Saunders, esq. of Poole.—James Seager, esq. aged 71 years.—J. Baird, esq. aged 86.—At West Grimstead, Mrs. Rowden, aged 66.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Married.*] G. Wigley Perrott, esq. of Craycombe House, to Miss Yates, of Liverpool.—Mr. Edward Smith, to Miss Cowell, of Stourport.—Lieut. Pilcher, to Miss E. W. Elrington, of Low Hill.

Died.] Mr. Woodyat, of Ledbury, in his 75th year.—Lately, the Rev. Mr. Willetts.

YORKSHIRE.—*Married.*] The Rev. Mr. Inman, of York, to Miss Inman, of Bedale.—J. Lambert, esq. of Hull, to Miss Ann Holden.—Captain Madrah, to Miss Sarah Turpin.

Died.] At Wakefield, David Parkhill, aged 70.—At York, Wm. Burgh, esq. L. C. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Married.*] At Maghera, in Ireland, J. M'Ilmaill, aged 97, to the Widow M'Inespey, aged 89.

Died.] In Portugal, E. Moore, esq. brigade-major.—At Malta, Thomas Dales Mallison, esq.—At Bombay, Lieut. Thomas Dickenson. At Belfast, the Rev. Wm. Bristow.—In Ireland, General Orlands Manly.—Lately, at Fort William, Calcutta, Captain Peter Henry.—In France, the Hon. Dame Isabella Style, widow of Sir Charles Style, bart. in Kent.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ANDERSON J. Stockport, Cheshire, draper (R Battye, Chancery lane

Blannen N. Westbury upon Trim, Gloucestershire, timber merchant (Field and Sheargood, Clifford's inn

Barlow W. Stockport, Cheshire, timber mer. (Edge, Inner Temple

Birchall J. Liverpool, butcher (Blackstock, St. Mildred's, Doctors commons

Budden H. Little Chapel street, Westminster, carpenter (Latkow, Wardrobe place

Barton T. S. Liverpool, merchant (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Browne Elizabeth, Liverpool, tea dealer

Davis Samuel and Peter Davis, Drayton in Hales, Shropshire, bankers

Dawson J. Tottington, Lancashire, innkeeper (Wiglesworth, Gray's inn square

Douglas T. Loughborough, Leicestershire, merchant (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Davis Hester, Warminster, Wiltshire, grocer

Etty Simeon, Oxford, wine merchant

Frost T. Leadenhall street, stationer (Evitt and Nixon, Haydon square

Fraser T. Well street, Mary le-bone, coach spring manufacturer (Pineto, Charles street, Cavendish square

Glazier E. Lea bridge, publican (Tebbutt and Shuttleworth, Gray's inn square

Jefferys H. Melcomb Regis, Dorsetshire, linen draper (Syddall, Aldersgate street

Johnson John, Clifton, Gloucester, coach maker

Jacob Michael, Bernet street, Commercial road, dealer

Jenkins Edmund, Bath, victualler

Kinder S. Manchester, clothier (Jackson and Judd, Stamford, Lincolnshire

Lochwood G. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen draper (T. Taylor, Exchange street, Manchester

Marriott James, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton spinner (P. Hurd, King's Bench walk, Temple

Poore J. Mill lane, Southwark, lighterman (Lee, Three crown court, Southwark

Pearson T. South Shields, Durham, shipwright (Bell and Broderick, Bow-lane

Pickwood G. Cloak lane, wine merchant (Godmond, New Bridge street, Blackfriars

Rogers S. Cheapstow, Monmouth, stationer (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Raistrick S. Idle, Yorkshire, clothier.—(Evans, Hatton garden

Smith J. Nottingham, mercer (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn

Stone T. Wilton, Herefordshire, corn factor (James, Gray's inn

Sampsons and Chipchase, Bread street, silk mercers (Carpenter and Baily, Basinghall st.

Tomlinson W. Toxteth Park, Lancashire, merchant (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Tanner T. Barnstable, Devon, money scrivener (Bremridge, common pleas office, Inner Temple

Talbot Christopher, Edgware road, tailor

Woolf J. Liverpool, merchant (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Wilson R. H. Wakefield, Yorkshire, factor (Taylor, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS T. Lancaster, merchant, Feb 7—Betts B. Basinghall street, factor, Feb. 14—Blany T. Bouverie street, Whitefriars, merchant, Feb. 10—Burgess G. W. Bristol, linen draper, Jan. 31—Bunn B. Houndsditch, pawnbroker, Feb. 4—Bartlett C. Cannon street road, stone mason, Feb. 21.—Bloom D. Trowse Millgate, Norwich, merchant, Feb. 4—Bridger J. Mortlake, tallow chandler, Feb. 4.—Bulgin W. Bristol, printer, March 17—Banks R. Elthem, Kent, victualler, Feb. 7—Cowperthwaite W. Jan. 30, manufacturer—Cowperthwaite W. Old Fish street, grocer, Jan. 7—Cowperthwaite, Old Fish street, grocer and tea dealer, Feb. 18.—Couts, E. Horningtow, Stafford, brewers, Feb. 4—Dawson, W. N. Tabernacle square, Finsbury, draper, March 4—Davies C. St. John street, carpenter, February 25—Francis T. Cambridge, merchants, Jan. 28—Filcock T. Macclesfield, Cheshire, grocer, Feb. 16.—Glover C. Albemale str. Hanover square, upholsterer, Feb. 14.—Hope W. Manchester, grocer, Feb. 25—Hurry, N. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 30—Hope W. Brampton, Cumberland, manufacturer, Feb. 3.—Horner, Framwellgate, Durham, tanner, Jan. 30.—Hartley, Kendal, Westmoreland, shoe maker, Feb. 10.—Harvey H. Tokenhouse yard, broker, Feb. 4—Joel M. High street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and earthenware, Jan, 24.—Jullion J. Blackman street, linen draper, Feb. 18—Ives C. Cottishall, Norfolk, brewer, Feb. 18.—Kidd D. Berwick upon Tweed, linen draper, Feb. 3—Keirman T. Gray's inn square, money scrivener, Feb. 4.—Loat R. Longacre, ironmonger and brazier, Feb. 25—Leykauff W. Lisle street, Leicester square, engraver, Feb. 25—Lawson T. Lancaster, grocer, Feb. 8—Lockwood J. Beeston, Yorkshire, dealer, Feb. 10—Matthews W. Maidenhead, Berks, carpenter and builder, Jan. 31—Midgley J. Leeds, grocer, Feb. 4—Morgan E. Noble street, warehouseman, Feb. 28—Middleton T. Liverpool, cotton manufacturer, March 8—Mills J. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, dyer, Jan. 7—Mare W. Fenchurch street, merchant, March 25—Normand J. Kent road, soap manufacturer, Jan. 31—Pate J. Bury St. Edmunds, money scrivener, Feb. 14—Parkinson J. St. Saviour's church yard, Southwark, hop factor, Feb. 7—Popplewell J. Kingston upon Hull, auctioneer, Feb. 3—Preston J, Barton upon Humber, Lincolnshire, tanner, Feb. 8—Percy J. Liverpool, block maker, Feb. 13.—Reppen T. Clapham, Surry, dealer in coals, Feb. 4.—Schorey H. H. Halifax, merchant, Feb. 1—Smith T. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, January 31—Sprague G. Topsham, Devon, rope maker, Feb. 4—Stacey G. Cheapside, warehouseman, Feb. 14—Whitehead T. Manchester, cordwainer, Jan. 25—Wright W. Ashby-de la-Zouch, draper, Jan. 31—White J. Craven buildings, City road, merchant, March 7—Wilson J. Oxford, leather seller, Feb. 7.

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from Jan. 2 to 7.

TOTAL, 6,557 quarters, from 82s to 98s per quarter. Average, 90s 6¼d per quarter, or 4s 2¼d lower than last return.

Return of Flour from Jan. 7 to 13.

TOTAL, 26,212 sacks, from 74s to 90s per sack. Average, 81s 4d per sack, or 1s 4d lower than last return.

Average of England and Wales, Jan. 14.

	s	d		s	d		s	d
Wheat -	89	10	Barley	44	7	Beans	65	0
Rye -	59	4	Oats -	32	10	Pease	66	0

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

	s.	s.	s.		s.	s.	s.
Wheat, white per quarter	84	94	100	Tares, per bushel -	10	13	14
—— red - -	70	80	95	Turnip - -	12	14	18
—— foreign	—	—	—	Mustard,			
Barley, English	38	45	50	brown -	15	17	18
Malt - - -	70	75	84	—— white	8	10	13
Oats, Feed -	30	33	36	Canary, per qr.	110	115	120
—— Friezland	32	35	40	Hempseed -	86	95	100
—— Poland	34	38	43	Linseed - -	220	230	240
—— Potatoe	38	41	45	Clover, red,			
—— Foreign	—	—	—	per cwt.	70	90	120
Beans, Small	58	63	82*old*	—— white	70	90	120
—— Tick -	52	56	73*old*	—— foreign,			
Pease, Boiling	130	140	150	red	—	—	—
—— Grey -	50	56	59	—— white	—	—	—
Flour, per sack	—	—	85	Trefoil - -	25	36	44
—— Seconds	—	75	80	Carraway -	40	44	48
—— Scotch	—	75	79	Coriander -	12	15	17

American Flour 0s a 0s (nominal) per barrel of 196lbs.

Rapeseed, per last - - - - - - £48 a 50, 53.

Linseed Oil Cakes, per thousand £15 a 16 16s.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

	s		s
Muscovade, fine	84	a	88
—— good	81	a	83
—— ordinary	77	a	80
East India, white	84	a	95
—— yellow	77	a	83
—— brown	77	a	83

MOLASSES 39s, 6d.

REFINED SUGAR.

Double Loaves	136	a	145
Hambro' ditto	112	a	120
Powder ditto	110	a	118
Single ditto	108	a	114
Canary Lumps	106	a	112
Large ditto	102	a	105
Bastards, whole	75	a	80
—— faces	85	a	90
—— middles	78	a	82
—— tips -	74	a	76

GINGER.

Jamaica, white	100	a	240
Barbadoes, ditto	85	a	90
—— black	65	a	—

RICE, *Bonded.*

Carolina -	60	a	—
Brazil -	45	a	50

COFFEE, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Dominica, Surinam, &c.					
Fine -	115	0	a	125	0
Good	110	0	a	114	0
Ordinary	100	0	a	105	0
Triage	75	0	a	85	0
Jamaica.					
Fine -	110	0	a	120	0
Good	100	0	a	109	0
Ordinary	90	0	a	94	0
Triage	70	0	a	80	0
Mocha	378	0	a	0	0
Bourbon	112	0	a	120	0
St. Domingo	90	0	a	100	0
Java -	112	0	a	115	0
COCOA, *Bonded.*					
Trinidad and Carraccas	110	0	a	0	0
Plantation	80	0	a	90	0
SPICES and PEPPER, per lb.					
Nutmegs	28	0	a	36	0
Cloves	8	6	a	9	6
Cinnamon	9	0	a	0	0
Mace	60	0	a	80	0
Pepp. white	4	6	a	0	0
—— black	2	6	a	2	8
Pimento	2	2	a	0	0

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 51s 1¼d.

Refined Sugars are very scarce, and obtain full prices readily. Other articles flat, and prices steady.

HOPS in the Borough.

BAGS.	£	s		£	s	POCKETS.	£	s		£	s
Kent -	3	15	a	4	0	Kent - -	4	4	a	5	10
Sussex -	3	5	a	4	0	Sussex - -	3	10	a	4	6
Essex -	3	10	a	4	0	Essex - -	3	8	a	4	4

Farnham Pockets 7l 0s a 8l 0s.

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

January		Wheat. s a s	Barley. s a s	Oats. s a s	Beans. s a s	Pease. s a s
Lewes	14	88 a 94	46 a 50	28 a 30	— a —	— a —
Newcastle	14	64 a 100	40 a 44	23 a 40	60 a 64	64 a 6
Canterbury	14	80 a 100	40 a 50	35 a 40	50 a 76	56 a 6
Chesterfield	14	86 a 109	47 a 54	23 a 43	— a —	55 a 6
Ashborne	14	88 a 104	48 a 54	32 a 40	72 a 78	— a —
Lynn	17	84 a 96	42 a 44	23 a 30	53 a 55	56 a 5
Gainsboro'	17	89 a 105	42 a 46	24 a 38	68 a 75	— a —
Louth	18	84 a 94	40 a 45	32 a 40	54 a 60	— a —
Sandwich	18	80 a 100	42 a 50	33 a 44	— a —	— a —
Newark	18	84 a 100	50 a 75	25 a 40	56 a 74	— a —
Uppingham	18	80 a 98	43 a 51	31 a 37	58 a 60	— a —
Newbury	19	70 a 109	32 a 51	25 a 41	69 a 78	56 a —
Devizes	19	64 a 100	31 a 54	40 a 41	74 a 84	— a —
Reading		76 a 107	38 a 50	32 a 41	57 a 62	57 a 6
Swansea		74 a 92	48 a —	25 a —	— a —	— a —
Henley		74 a 108	32 a 49	27 a 48	64 a 78	60 a 6
Maidenhead		80 a 108	44 a 48	34 a 45	64 a 78	60 a 6
Salisbury	17	82 a 94	38 a 55	35 a 46	70 a 90	— a —
Penrith	17	80 a 96	42 a —	31 a —	— a —	— a —
Hull	17	86 a 102	39 a 44	34 a 36	64 a 74	— a —
Basingstoke	18	80 a 99	39 a 50	34 a 39	52 a 77	60 a 6
Wakefield	23	90 a 102	41 a 46	35 a 40	58 a 70	— a —
Andover	21	75 a 99	40 a 51	34 a 42	60 a 72	— a —
Warminster	21	80 a 98	33 a 57	35 a 44	68 a 86	— a —

Tea Declaration for March Sale, 1809.

To commence selling 6th March.

Bohea	300,000	Hyson Skin . . .	100,00
Congou & Campoi	3,350,000	Hyson	300,00
Pekoe & Souchong .	200,000		
Singlo & Twankay .	750,000		5,000,00

Being 1,400,000lbs. less than the March sale last year.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Days.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 pr.ct. Red.	4 pr.ct. Cons.	Navy 5 pr.ct.	Long Ann.	Omnium	Impl. 3 pr.ct.	Impl. Anns.	Irish 5 pr.ct	S. Sea Stock.	S. Sea Anns.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchq Bills.	St. Lotty Tickets.	Cons. for Ac.
Dec. 21	St. Th.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	235	—	65¾	81¾	—	$18\frac{1}{16}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 a 5 *Pm.*	3 a 6 *Pm*	30*l.* 10*s.*	66⅞
23	—	—	65¾	81¾	—	$18\frac{1}{16}$	1¼ Dis.	64⅝	—	—	—	—	—	6 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*	30*l.* 10*s.*	66¾
24	—	—	65¾	81⅝	—	$18\frac{1}{16}$	1½ Dis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*	30*l.* 10*s.*	66¾
26	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	65¾	81½	—	$18\frac{1}{16}$	1½ Dis.	—	7½	95⅛	—	—	—	3 a 1 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*	55*l.* 0*s.*	66¾
30	234½	—	65¾	81⅝	—	—	—	64½	—	95¼	—	—	—	3 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*	—	66¾
31	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jan. 2	235	—	65⅞	81⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*	—	66⅞
3	—	—	95⅞	81⅝	—	$18\frac{1}{16}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*	—	66⅞
4	—	66⅞ 7⅛	66	81¾	shut.	18⅛	1¼ Dis.	—	—	—	shut.	—	shut	5 *Pm.*	3 a 6 *Pm*	—	66⅞
5	236	67 a ⅛	66⅛	81⅞	—	18⅛	1¼ Dis.	—	—	—	—	—	186½	7 *Pm.*	5 a 7 *Pm*	—	67⅛
6	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	65½ ⅜ ⅝	66 a ¼	81⅞	97⅝	18⅛	1 Dis.	—	7½	—	—	—	180¼	8 *Pm.*	8 *Pm.*	—	67⅛
9	236½	65½ ¼	66⅛	81⅝	97¾	18⅛	1¼ Dis.	—	7½	—	—	—	shut.	8 *Pm.*	9 *Pm.*	—	67
10	238	65¼ ⅜ ¼	66	81⅝	97⅝	18⅛	1½ Dis.	—	7½	—	—	65⅝	—	9 *Pm.*	9 *Pm.*	—	66⅞
11	238	65¼ a ⅜	66	81⅝	97⅝	$18\frac{3}{16}$	1½ Dis.	65	—	95⅛	—	—	182¼	10 *Pm.*	10 *Pm.*	—	66⅞
12	237¼	65½ a ⅛	66	81½	97⅝	18⅛	1½ Dis.	—	7½	95	—	65¼	181¾	9 *Pm.*	10 *Pm.*	—	66¾
13	238½	65⅛ a ¼	65⅞	81½	97⅝	18⅛	1¾ Dis.	64¾	$7\frac{9}{16}$	—	—	65½	181¾	9 *Pm.*	10 *Pm.*	—	66⅝
14	238½	65⅛ a ¼	65⅞	81½	97½	18⅛	1½ Dis.	—	—	—	shut.	—	182¼	10 *Pm.*	9 *Pm.*	—	66¾
16	239	65⅛ a ¼	65⅞	81½	97⅝	18⅛	1½ Dis.	—	—	—	—	—	shut.	10 *Pm.*	9 *Pm.*	—	66⅝
17	—	65⅛ a ¼	65⅞	81⅝	97⅝	18⅛	1½ Dis.	64½	$7\frac{5}{16}$	—	—	65¾	182¾	10 *Pm.*	9 *Pm.*	21*l.* 19*s*	66¾
18	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	240	65⅛ a ¼	65⅞	85⅝	97⅝	18⅛	1½ Dis.	—	7½	—	71¼	—	182½	10 *Pm.*	10 *Pm.*	21*l.* 19*s.*	66¾
20	—	65⅛ a ¼	65⅞	81⅝	97⅞	18⅛	1½ Dis.	64¼	—	—	—	—	—	10 *Pm.*	11 *Pm.*	21*l.* 19*s.*	65⅝

HORNSBY & Co. Stock Brokers, at their old established State Lottery Offices, 26, Cornhill, and St. Margaret's Hill, Borough.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

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1808 DEC. Day of	BAROMETER. 9 A. M.	THERMOMETER. 9 A.M.	9 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.	WEATHER. Day.	Night.
22	29.26	28	28	32	26	Snow	Snow
23	29.38	27	32	32	27	Ditto	Ditto
24	29.47	28	28	33	26	Cloudy	Cloudy
25	29.56	29	30	30	24	Ditto	Ditto
26	29.49	26	31	32	30	Ditto	Ditto
27	29.44	32	33	34	30	Rain	Ditto
28	29.58	34	37	39	35	Ditto	Rain
29	29.50	36	39	40	37	Ditto	Ditto
30	29.49	38	39	43	33	Cloudy	Ditto
31	29.59	34	38	40	35	Rain	Ditto
1809 JAN.							
1	29.60	36	37	40	35	Rain	Rain
2	29.17	37	36	39	30	Ditto	Ditto†
3	29.33	31	30	32	28	Snow	Ditto
4	29.63	30	32	33	32	Rain	Ditto
5	29.67	37	43	44	42	Ditto	Fair‡
6	29.50	42	42	44	38	Cloudy	Ditto
7	29.32	40	39	44	36	Rain	Ditto
8	28.82	40	40	42	36	Ditto	Rain
9	29.37	40	40	44	34	Ditto	Fair
10	29.20	38	39	43	36	Ditto	Cloudy
11	29.38	38	33	40	33	Fair	Ditto
12	29.49	35	32	36	31	Ditto	Ditto
13	29.69	33	34	38	28	Rain	Ditto
14	29.78	30	32	36	28	Cloudy	Ditto
15	29.75	30	28	30	26	Snow	Ditto
16	30. 3	28	27	30	27	Cloudy	Ditto
17	30. 6	28	27	28	21	Ditto	Fair
18	29.88	23	23	27	20	Fair	Ditto
19	29.72	24	29	30*	29	Snow	Snow
20	29.48	28	30	32	25	Fog	Ditto
21	29.46	32	32	33	29	Cloudy	Ditto§
22	29.12	32	31	33	21	Snow	Ditto

* At 1 P. M. appearance of change. Rain freezing as it fell. The thermometers in a few minutes curiously covered with ice, succeeded by rain and snow all the night.

† Snow at 10 P. M. Heavy snow all night. ‡ The constellation Orion brilliant. Very black in the north.

§ Heavy snow all night.

PRICES

Of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, & Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for January 1809.

Albion Fire & Life Assurance £2 pr. ct. prem.
Atlas Fire and Life - - - *Par.*
Eagle ditto - - - - - - *Par.*
Globe ditto - - - - £112 0 per cent
Hope ditto - - 17s. a 1 2 ditto prem.
Imperial ditto - - - - 4 0 ditto
Kent Fire Office - - - 47 5 per share
London Assurance Shipping 21 0 per share
Rock Fire & Life Ass. 4s. a 0 5 premium
Commercial Dock Stock - 135 0 per cent.
East India ditto - - - - 125 0 per cent.
West India ditto - - - 164 0 ditto
London ditto - - - - 118 0 ditto
Grand Junction Canal 130 0 per cent.
Grand Surrey ditto - - 60 0 ditto
Kennett & Avon Canal - 4 0 per sh. pm.
Thames & Medw. do. old sh. £45 0 per share
New shares ditto - - - 6 0 ditto pm.
British Ale Brewery - 2gs. a 2½gs. premium.
Golden-Lane ditto - 77gs. a 78gs. ditto
Ditto new shares - 101gs. a 102gs. ditto
Weston-Street ditto 13gs. a 15gs. ditto
East London Water-Works 46 0 prem.
South London ditto - - 40 0 ditto
West Middlesex ditto - - 26 0 ditto
London Institution - - 84 0 per share
Surrey ditto - - - - - 33 0 ditto
Commercial-Road Stock - 116 0 per cent.
River Lea Bonds - 70 0 a 72 0 ditto
Drury-Lane Theatre 500l.
Renter's share - - - - 300 0
Vauxhall or Prince's Bridge sh. 10s. a 14s. pm.

EDWARD F. T. FORTUNE,
Stock Broker and General Agent, No. 13, Cornhill.

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